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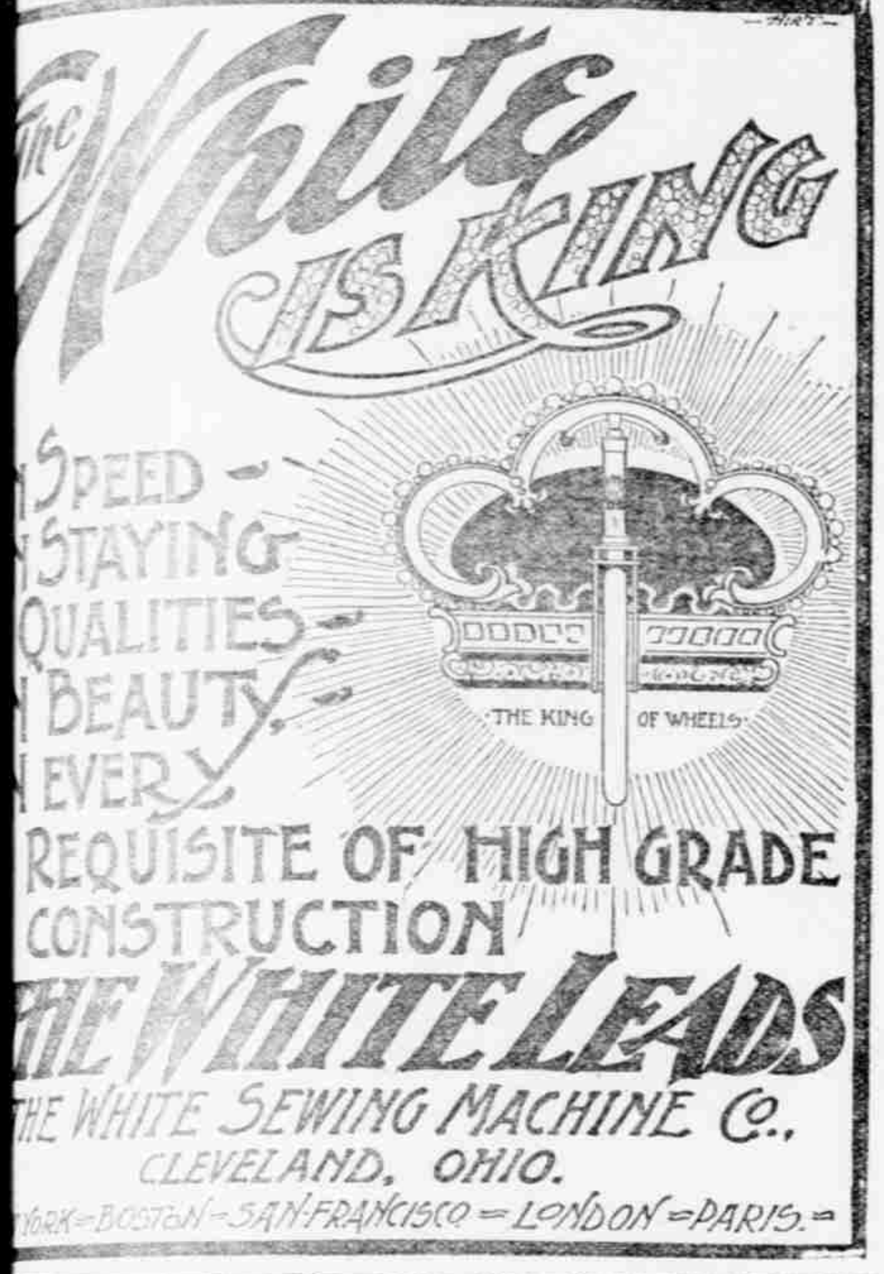

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THE RAGGED LITTLE BOY.

He stood beneath the flaring lights,
His clothes were thin and old,
The wind upon the avenue
That night was piercing cold;
He tried to sell his papers,
But the people would not buy;
And while he shivered on the stones
A tear stood in his eye.

"What will you do when you're a man?"
A stranger kindly said;
The boy a moment seemed to smile,
And then he shook his head;
"I cannot tell you, sir," said he,
And brushed a tear away;
"But mother says she hopes that I
May rule this land some day."

A lady fair upon whose hand
A diamond flashed its light
A moment stopped before the lad
That cold and stormy night;
Her dainty fingers drew her purse,
And in his hand so cold
She dropped, with just her sweetest smile,
Some bright and shining gold.

"When you're a man what will you do?"
The wealthy lady cried;
"I'll pay you back a hundredfold,"
The little boy replied;
"One little room we call our home
Amid the shadows gray;
But mother says she hopes that I
May rule this land some day."

Beneath the starry flag that floats
With pride from sea to sea
A ragged coat is no disgrace,
For here all men are free;
The little boy who shivers, in
His garments old and poor,
May open, as the president,
Some day, the white house door.

We cannot cast the horoscope
Of every boy we meet
And jostle as we hasten down
The ever-crowded street;
For a mother's prayers are answered in
A region far away;
And he who wears a ragged coat
May rule our land some day.
—T. C. Harbaugh, in Ohio Farmer.

A DEAL IN OSTRICHES.

BY H. G. WELLS.

"Talking of the prices of birds, I've seen an ostrich that cost £300," said the taxidermist, recalling his youth of travel. "Three hundred pounds!"

He looked at me over his spectacles. "I've seen another that was refused at four!"

"No," he said, "it wasn't any fancy points. They was just plain ostriches. A little off color, too—owing to dietary. And there wasn't any particular restriction of the demand, either. You'd have thought five ostriches would have ruled cheap on an East Indiaman. But the point was, one of 'em had swallowed a diamond.

"The chap it got it off was Sir Mohini Padishah, a tremendous swell—a Piccadilly swell, you might say, up to the neck of him, and then an ugly black head and a whooping turban, with this diamond in it. The blessed bird pecked suddenly and had it, and when the chap made a fuss it realized it had done wrong, I suppose, and went and mixed itself with the others to preserve its incog. It all happened in a minute. I was among the first to arrive, and there was this heathen going over his gods, and two sailors and the man who had charge of the birds laughing fit to split. It was a rummy way of losing a jewel, come to think of it. The man in charge hadn't been about just at the moment, so that he didn't know which bird it was. Clean lost, you see. I didn't feel half sorry, to tell you the truth. The beggar had been swaggering over his blessed diamond ever since he came aboard.

"A thing like that goes from stem to stern of a ship in no time. Everyone was talking about it. Padishah went below to hide his feelings. At dinner—he pigged at a table by himself, him and two other Hindoos—the captain kind of jeered at him about it, and he got very excited. He turned round and talked into my ear. He would not buy the birds; he would have his diamond. He demanded his rights as a British subject. His diamond must be found. He was firm upon that. He would appeal to the house of lords. The man in charge of the birds was one of those wooden-headed chaps you can't get a new idea into anyway. He refused any proposal to interfere with the birds by way of medicine. His instructions were to feed them so-and-so and treat them so-and-so, and it was as much as his place was worth not to feed them so-and-so and treat them so-and-so. Padishah had wanted a stomach pump—though you can't do that to a bird, you know. This Padishah was full of bad law, like most of those blessed Bengalis, and talked of having a lien on the birds, and so forth. But an old boy, who said his son was a London barrister, argued that what a bird swallowed became ipso facto part of the bird, and that Padishah's only remedy lay in an action for damages, and even then it might be possible to show contributory negligence. He hadn't any right of way about an ostrich that didn't belong to him. That upset Padishah extremely, the more so as most of us expressed an opinion that that was the reasonable view. There wasn't any lawyer aboard to settle the matter, so we all talked pretty free. At last, after Aden, it appears that he came round to the general opinion, and went privately to the man in charge and made an offer for all five ostriches.

"The next morning there was a fine shindy at breakfast. The man hadn't any authority to deal with the birds, and nothing on earth would induce him to sell; but it seems he told Padishah that a Eurasian named Potter had already made him an offer, and on that Padishah denounced Potter before us all. But I think the most of us thought it rather smart of Potter, and I know that when Potter said that he'd wired at Aden to London to buy the birds, and would have an answer at Suez, I cursed pretty richly at a lost opportunity.

"At Suez, Padishah gave way to tears—actual wet tears—when Potter became the owner of the birds, and offered him 250 right off for the five, being more than 200 per cent. on what Potter had given. Potter said he'd be hanged if he parted with a feather of them—that he meant to kill them off one by one and find the diamond; but afterwards, thinking it over, he relented a little. He was a gambling hound, was this Potter, a little queer at cards, and this kind of prize-packet business must have suited him down to the ground. Anyhow, he offered, for a lark, to sell the birds separately to separate people by auction at a starting price of £80 for a bird. But one of them, he said, he meant to keep for luck.

"You must understand this diamond was a valuable one—a little Jew chap, a diamond merchant, who was with us, had put it at three or four thousand when Padishah had shown it to him—and this idea of an ostrich gamble caught on. Now it happened that I'd been having a few talks on general subjects with the man who looked after these ostriches, and quite incidentally he'd said one of the birds was ailing, and he fancied it had indigestion. It had one feather in its tail almost all white, by which I knew it, and so when, next day, the auction started with it, I capped Padishah's 85 by 90. I fancy I was a bit too sure and eager with my bid, and some of the others spotted the fact that I was in the know. And Padishah went for that particular bird like an irresponsible lunatic. At last the Jew diamond merchant got it for £175, and Padishah said £180 just after the hammer came down—so Potter declared. At any rate the Jew merchant secured it, and there and then he got a gun and shot it. Potter made a hades of a fuss because he said it would injure the sale of the other three, and Padishah, of course, behaved like an idiot; but all of us were very much excited. I can tell you I was precious glad when that dissection was over, and no diamond had turned up—precious glad. I'd gone to one-forty on that particular bird myself.

"The little Jew was like most Jews—he didn't make any great fuss over bad luck; but Potter declined to go on with the auction until it was understood that the goods could not be delivered until the sale was over. The little Jew wanted to argue that the case was exceptional, and as the discussion ran pretty even, the thing was postponed until the next morning. We had a lively dinner-table that evening, I can tell you, but in the end, Potter got his way, since it would stand to reason he would be safer if he stuck to all the birds, and that we owed him some consideration for his sportsman-like behavior. And the old gentleman whose son was a lawyer said he'd been thinking the thing over and that it was very doubtful if, when a bird had been opened and the diamond recovered, it ought not to be handed back to the proper owner. I remember I suggested it came under the laws of the treasure-trove—which was really the truth of the matter. There was a hot argument, and we settled it was certainly foolish to kill the bird on board the ship. Then the old gentleman, going at large through his legal talk, tried to make out the sale was a lottery and illegal, and appealed to the captain; but Potter said he sold the birds as ostriches. He didn't want to sell any diamonds, he said, and didn't offer that as an inducement. The three birds he put up, to the best of his knowledge and belief, did not contain a diamond. It was in the one he kept—so he hoped.

"Prices ruled high next day all the same. The fact that now there were four chances instead of five of course caused a rise. The blessed birds averaged two hundred and twenty-seven, and, oddly enough, this Padisha didn't secure one of 'em—not one. He made too much shindy, and when he ought to have been hiding he was talking about liens, and, besides, Potter was a bit down on him. One fell to a quiet little officer chap, another to the little Jew, and the third was syndicated by the engineers. And then Potter seemed suddenly sorry for having sold them, and said he'd flung away a clear £1,000, and that very likely he'd draw a blank, and that he always had been a fool; but when I went and had a bit of a talk to him, with the idea of getting him to hedge on his last chance, I found he'd already sold the bird he'd reserved to a political chap that was on board—a chap who'd been studying Indian morals and social questions in his vacation. That last was the £300 bird. Well, they landed three of the blessed creatures at Brindisi—though the old gentleman said it was a breach of the customs regulations—and Potter and Padishah landed too. The Hindoo seemed half mad as he saw his blessed diamond going this way and that, so to speak. He kept on saying he'd get an injunction—he had injunction on the brain—and giving his name and address to the chaps who'd bought the birds, so that they'd know where to send the diamond. None of them wanted his name and address and none of them would give their own. It was a fine row, I can tell you—on the platform. They all went off by different trains. I came on to Southampton, and there I saw the last of the birds, as I came ashore; it was the one the engineers bought, and it was standing up near the bridge, in a kind of crate, and looking as leggy and silly a setting for a valuable diamond as ever you saw—if it was a setting for a valuable diamond.

"How did it end? Oh! like that. Well—perhaps. Yes, there's one more thing that may throw light on it. A week or so after landing I was down Regent street doing a bit of shopping, and who should I see arm-in-arm and having a purple time of it but Padishah and Potter. If you come to think of it—

"Yes. I've thought that. Only, you see, there's no doubt the diamond was real. And Padishah was an eminent Hindoo. I've seen his name in the papers—often. But whether the bird swallowed the diamond certainly is another matter, as you say."—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Bear's Treachery.

Although bears have a reputation of being rather good natured than otherwise, it is dangerous to presume on that belief. Not long ago, a gentleman, who had been a frequent visitor to the Cincinnati Zoo, was feeding a pet bear with peanuts. He was tossing them into the cage, and the bear was eating them with grunts of satisfaction, when the man, holding the remainder of the nuts in his hand, put his arm through the bars of the cage. In an instant the bear's savage nature was aroused, and, instead of taking the nuts it inserted its teeth in the man's wrist. The spectators, instead of poking the bear with canes, and thus disengaging the animal's attention, ran away, calling for help. The man was in extreme peril, as the bear was drawing his arm further into the cage, thus bringing his face nearer, while two other bears in the cage were advancing to tear him. He kept his nerve wonderfully, but his strength was rapidly failing, when two keepers came with iron bars and beat off the treacherous beast.

CALLING THE DOCTOR.

People Are Not Considerate of the Physician's Comfort.

Without intending to be so, people are extremely inconsiderate to their physicians, and unwittingly cause them a great deal of trouble and weariness.

At a somewhat informal meeting of doctors and nurses, held not long since, for the purpose of discussing the relations between the two, some very interesting facts were brought out and talked over with that clearness of perception and directness that characterize persons whose long familiarity with their business renders them experts.

"In the course of my duties as nurse," said a young woman who has made a name for herself, "I have observed that imagination and apprehension have a great deal to do with sending for doctors at unseasonable hours. As a rule the sufferer might just as well wait until morning or send before it is late into the night. But fidgety and consequential folk seem to think that it adds to their importance and the gravity of the situation if they rouse the house at a time when everybody is or ought to be asleep and send some servant or member of the family post haste for medical aid."

When people are ailing they get tired and nervous and fretful and out of joint with everybody and everything. They are to a certain extent entertained and amused or at least occupied during the day. Their thoughts are distracted in spite of themselves, and they have less nervous force to expend upon themselves. When night comes and the house is quiet they are left more to themselves, and their thoughts and fancies run riot. They magnify their ills, and dwell upon their pains and give free rein to their fears.

We all know that by indulging ourselves we get into apprehensive states and fancy all sorts of dreadful things when once we give way to our feelings.

And it is especially so with sick persons. They begin to think and to worry and wonder if they are really growing worse, and, if there is an extra twinge of pain or a little faintness or undue nervousness, they lose their heads at once, and everybody is roused to minister to what is really nothing more nor less than the legitimate result of too much self-examination and too close attention to symptoms that would not be at all alarming if they were not dwelt upon.

Of course there are acute attacks of various diseases that demand instant attention, but when the doctor has made one call he is usually quite well qualified to state whether or not there are conditions that are likely to arise that may give cause for alarm.

"I have had many patients who could, with a little explanation and quieting, be reconciled to waiting for the doctor until morning," added the young woman.

"I have made it a rule in my ten years' experience never to send for a physician after ten o'clock at night or before seven o'clock in the morning unless there was imperative need of it. Doctors need rest and sleep just as much as other persons, and it is manifest injustice to them to call them out at night unless it is absolutely necessary. With reasonable consideration, the doctor will live longer and be more valuable to his patients than if he were dragged out at unseasonable hours and upon frivolous pretexts."—N. Y. Ledger.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

A Decrease in the Number of Fatalities Last Year.

The record of railway accidents printed every year in the Railroad Gazette shows a decrease of fatalities in 1896, and also demonstrates again how safe a traveler really is on a modern railway train. For instance, 126 passengers were killed last year, but the train mileage was 834,200,000. This means that on the average a passenger can travel over 6,000,000 miles before being killed in a railway accident; or, to put it in another way, he can travel back and forth between New York and San Francisco as frequently as the train will carry him about 30 years before his fatal accident is due.

It appears from the same authority that about one-quarter as many persons were killed by street car accidents last year as by disaster on the steam roads. There are no data at hand for comparing the two modes of travel, but it seems probable that the steam roads are considerably safer than the trolley cars if the distance traveled be taken into account. The figures do not show how many of those set down as killed by trolley car accidents were passengers and how many innocent pedestrians who failed to get out of the way in time. It hardly seems as if the latter could be included, for the total given for three years for the whole country is only about equal to the list of those known to have been killed by the trolley cars in the city of Brooklyn in that time.

FURNISH COLLAR BUTTONS.

Modern Laundries Damage the Street Vendor's Business.

Modern methods in at least one line of business have struck a blithering swipe at the sidewalk merchant who patiently stands for hours on a downtown corner trying to sell collar and shirt buttons. Nobody ever thinks of buying any buttons from the luckless man, because everyone who patronizes a laundry gets buttons for nothing, and in the course of a few months lays them up by the gross, says the Chicago Chronicle.

Some time ago when a shirt came from the laundry it had beside the grease from the ironing machine and the ink from the marker's table, two pins thrust desperately through the stretched linen holding the bosom and back of the garment in place. There are no more pins sent home with shirts. Some bright laundryman started a new era by furnishing small metal buttons, which are slipped into all the button holes of the shirt, causing it to hold its shape perfectly. The other laundrymen were not slow to follow, and now half the men on the street wear these little charity buttons for shirt studs. They are made of lead or some similar soft metal and evidently do not cost much, for shirts are done up cheaper and done up more, by the way, than they were when the humble but serviceable pins were used.

So therefore the patient street salesman finds a slow market with a downward tendency for his collar buttons.

FROM THE GRAVE.

BY ANNA SHIELDS.

I have never told this story before, but, knowing I have not many days left of this earth's weary pilgrimage, I write out the experience that has made me a poor man and a lonely one, though, I humbly trust, not a useless one.

Nearly 25 years ago I settled in Gresham, a village then, and taking its name from the founder, who was also my uncle, Peter Gresham. He had written to me, when I graduated from the medical college, where he had paid all my expenses as a student, that he would give me a cottage in the village and $500 in money, but after that I must make my own way.

The offer was a generous continuance of kindness shown to me from boyhood, when I was left an orphan and penniless. I gladly accepted it, and went at once to Gresham, where my only rival was a practitioner nearly 80 years old, Dr. Farnell, who occupied a cottage directly opposite to mine. Being in easy circumstances and very feeble, Dr. Farnell was more than willing to send me patients, until, gradually, I found he had transferred the whole practice of the village to my care.

He took from the first a friendly interest in my welfare, and gave me much useful advice and information, his long experience rendering all he imparted of great value to a young physician. Scarcely an evening passed but found me at his cottage to discuss the cases of the day, in each and all of which he took keen professional interest.

But, before I had been a year in Gresham, I found my professional talks formed but a secondary interest in my visits to Dr. Farnell's cottage. When these were over, and the aged doctor dozed in his chair, or nodded over a book, Leonie Farnell, his granddaughter and housekeeper, would touch the piano keys to accompany her sweet, clear voice in my favorite songs, or would talk to me in her womanly way of the patients, who were all friends of her own, many of them her pensioners. Let me try, looking through the clouds that rolled soon between us, to picture Leonie Farnell as she was in that first year of my love for her. My love, I say, for it sprang into my heart strong and undying the first time her soft, brown eyes met mine in shy greeting.

She was pretty, but no wonder of beauty, her great charm lying in her grace of movements, her low, sweet voice and a gentle, refined modesty. She had been carefully educated, but had no brilliant accomplishments, unless a gift of making home an altogether charming place may rank in that category. Orphaned in infancy, she had been the darling of her grandfather's heart, but, dearly as he loved her, he was never averse to my suit. He read my heart's secret even before I guessed its depth, and in his quiet way favored the friendship between Leonie and myself.

A year, the one bright year in my solitary life, passed away, and I prepared to speak to Leonie of my love. I had waited until I felt secure of my position at Gresham, and I hoped to waken some warmer token of love on Leonie's part. For even then I guessed dimly, what I know, and soon knew certainly, that I had won only a calm, sisterly affection in return for the absorbing devotion of my heart.

I have said nothing yet of my intercourse with my Uncle Gresham, the grandee of the little village, whose large, handsome house was the center of attraction to all strangers, and whose income was supposed to be something of almost fabulous extent, and really was that of a very wealthy man.

During that first bright year of my life in the village he had started, my intercourse with my uncle was as pleasant as all other parts of my life, and I was a frequent and welcome visitor at his house.

But in one brief sentence I may record the event that wrought a change in all—my love, my friendships, my welcome at Gresham Place. My cousin, Sidney, Uncle Gresham's only child, came home from Europe, where he had been traveling for five years.

From that time I marked a change in my reception at the house, where I had been assured of most cordial welcome, and my visits soon became those exacted by my gratitude only. It hurt me cruelly to see that my uncle's affection was being won from me, but there was a far more bitter cup soon to be placed at my reluctant lips.

Sidney came to Dr. Farnell's as a guest sure of a welcome, to renew a friendship only interrupted since boyhood by his travels. And the first time I saw him with Leonie I knew why my love had failed to meet its return. A childish friendship had grown by that long separation into a life love. The eyes that had ever met mine with the frankness of friendship drooped shyly beneath Sidney's gaze, while the cheek that had never changed color for me flushed at his coming, even before he spoke.

Yet I would not quite despair until meeting them together, on a hazy June evening, walking slowly, as lovers walk. I heard a soft, sighing voice whisper: "I have always loved you, Sidney!"

In their happiness they never guessed my presence, and I shrank back behind a friendly tree till they passed me by, and were lost to my sight.

Then I threw myself into my professional duties, trying so to feed my starving heart, studying diligently, and giving every case in my care ardent interest. Dr. Farnell guessed all my misery, and, when I came more and more seldom to his cottage, he crossed the road frequently to visit me. Once only he spoke. "I am sorry Leone loves Sydney," he said, after telling me of their engagement, "for he is a man I never liked nor trusted. But a woman's heart is wayward and must follow its own will. There is no reason—not one—to set against her love, so I must bear my disappointment as best I may."

And I knew my kind old friend meant that he had hoped my love would win Leonie's heart.

While August was burning up the vegetation with a long drought, we had several cases of malignant fever in the village, and one morning I was shocked at receiving a note from my uncle, saying Sidney had the symptoms.

I hurried to the house, and my uncle led me directly to the sick room. But as I approached the bed Sidney cried: "What brings you here? Where is Dr. Farnell?"

"Dr. Farnell does not practice," I replied.

"He will come to me! He must! I will not trust my life in the hands of my heir and my rival in love!"

I started back as if he had struck me a blow. Before heaven, I could swear that my possible heirship had never crossed my mind, and I had never thought to try to win Leonie, once I knew her love was given elsewhere. I could not speak, but I sent Dr. Farnell to my cousin.

In one short week the village church bell tolled for Peter Gresham's son.

Two hours before the time set for the funeral I went to my uncle, and, though he had clung to me in those bitter days of mourning, I asked for the first time to see my cousin.

I have often questioned the fatality that led me to make that request, but I can only write here what I have often told my own heart. I had to see him.

Already he was in his costly coffin, with flowers about the bed upon which it rested. I entered the room alone, and stood intently looking down upon the still, cold face of my rival.

Dead! His words came back to me as I looked at him. I was my uncle's heir. I might yet hope in the future to win Leonie.

Suddenly the blood rushed to my heart, almost suffocating me; my hands grew cold, my legs shook under me. My eyes, fixed upon Sidney Gresham's face, grew dim, and I should have fallen had I not grasped the bed for support.

For, with my professional instincts ever on the alert, I saw that my cousin was not dead. It was a case of suspended animation, calling for instant care.

One moment the memory of the dying man's hatred and suspicion tugged at my heart; one moment a fierce temptation seemed tearing me in two, and then, Heaven be thanked, I was myself again.

Gently I lifted my cousin from his ghastly resting place, and replaced his shroud by his night dress. I would not risk the shock of his waking to a consciousness of his surroundings, but though I staggered under his weight, I took him to my uncle's room, next the one where he had lain.

Then I opened a vein in his arm. Sluggishly, drop by drop, the life blood followed my lancet, and I knew I had not been deceived. Alone, unaided, I applied sure remedies, till pulsation returned to the numbed heart, color to the pallid lips, breath to the paralyzed lungs.

Then, when the wondering eyes opened, I gave a powerful opiate, watched till it took effect, and, leaving my patient in a profound slumber, went downstairs. I found my uncle in the pathetic apathy grief had made habitual in those three dreadful days, and I said, gently:

"Uncle, you have doubted my love and my gratitude in these last few months. You have thought the man who owed you every good of his life for years had counted on your death to inherit your wealth."

"But I will not doubt you again," he said, piteously, "if you will come back to me. I have wronged you, but you will not desert me now!"

"You have wronged me," I answered, "and I have come to prove to you my love and my gratitude. I have come to restore to you—"

The aged face was lifted quickly, while a pallor like death, a breathless eagerness, warned me to speak quickly.

"Come," I said. And I led him gently, yet quickly, to the bed where his son lay, sleeping. I checked the cry upon his lips by whispering:

"Do not waken him! This sleep is his very life!"

"Not dead!" he whispered, shaking like one in an ague—"not dead? Sidney, my son!"

"Not dead," I answered, "nor dying. He will recover, uncle!"

"And you have given him his life. You, whom he almost accused of wishing to murder him!"

"He was mistaken," I said, quietly. "Now, will you watch him while I send Dr. Farnell here?"

"Yes—yes! And you will have those things taken away?" and he pointed to the room where the coffin lay.

"I will do all!"

Nobody quite understood but the old doctor. He did, and gave me one handgrasp that seems ever to linger in my palm when I think of that day of excitement.

Sidney Gresham had the grace to drop his active animosity towards me—to let my uncle keep his affection for me, and, when he died, remember me in his will. But he never cordially liked me.

When Dr. Farnell died I became physician at Gresham Place, and my life of sorrowful loneliness took the added pang of knowing Leonie's precious gift of love never met full return.

She has never complained, bearing patiently the sorrows of a neglected wife, the hours of loneliness even her children cannot fill, when her husband is seeking pleasure for weeks together in the city. But she is pale and sad now, the woman I loved and would have guarded from sorrow with my heart's blood.

We have been good friends, and I think when the incurable enemy I have carried in secret for years wrings out my life in a little time now, that Leonie will drop a tear upon my dead face, though no love, no duty, can snatch me back from the grave to which I am hastening.—N. Y. Ledger.

Court Proceedings.

A judge's little daughter who had attended her father's court for the first time was very much interested in the proceedings. After her return home she told her mother: "Papa made a speech and several other men made speeches to 12 men who sat all together, and then these 12 men were put in a dark chamber to be developed."—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Not Feasible.

"Isn't this delightful?" said she.

"It is," said he, from the rear of the tandem. "Why should we not go through life this way?"

"On wind?"

The wheels rolled on, but the conversation lagged four or five blocks behind, panting heavily.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE FASHIONS.

Attractive Additions to Feminine Costumes for the Season.

Bonnets this season are very much more attractive than the conglomerate creations called hats.

In compliment to the queen of England there is a resemblance among many of the imported models to styles popular early in the Victorian era.

Some of the new tailor costumes have bolero fronts and narrow postilion backs. The vest is a fitted blouse of fancy silk laid in soft folds across the front, or else tucked to form a deep yoke.

The crossed or surpliced blouse will be highly favored this summer in making up toilets of rosebud organdies, Louis XVI. striped muslins, printed lawns, soft India mulls and similar diaphanous stuffs. On some models the folds end at the belt under a fancy belt with a very handsome buckle, or else a girdle made to match the dress trimmings. In other cases the folds terminate in long scarf ends that are variously adjusted at the side, or often they are carried to the back and loosely tied like the scarf ends of a Marie Antoinette fichu.

Beautifully curving revers and sharply notched fronts are characteristics of the new elegant Louis coat basques made by Rauchnitz, Mayer and Felix.

A marked feature of the modes this season is the abundance of decoration about the neck and shoulders; gauzy ruches, fraises and ruffs, accordion-plaited frills and bows of great size are worn in the most becoming fashion, and upon fascinating evening-dress models for the coming summer are Medici, Robespierre, Stuart, Victorian, Josephine, Queen Bess and numberless other stately collars of historical name and fame.

Amazon cloth in many bright self-colors is favored by French and English modistes and tailors. This make of lustrous cloths wears well if one pays a fair price for it, but cheaper grades are quite apt to spot with rain, and in other ways it is also likely to prove unsatisfactory wear.

The new canvas, which is somewhat coarse, is particularly shiny. It is made up over a silk lining of contrasting color, or otherwise is lined with self-color in a lighter or darker tint than the canvas. Gray watered silk forms the lining of a new sheer canvas gown of silver tint, dotted and barred with mauve. The effect of the moired silk through the transparent meshes of the canvas is extremely rich and pretty.—N. Y. Post.

RUSSIAN HUNTING DOGS.

The Laikas Furnish Food, Draw Sledges and Supply Clothing.

Harding Cox writes about laikas, or northern dogs:

"The duties of the true laika," he says, "are of an extremely varied nature. Among the Chinese about 1,000,000 are eaten every year, while in Russia the beast is trained for all sorts of hunting—squirrels, bear, deer, snipe, capercailzie, ermine, sable and all the other beasts are taken with them, even the wolves. It is estimated that nearly 1,000,000 rubles' worth of game is taken with the aid of the laikas in Russia. Prince Schirinsky, a Russian noble, is trying to get a cross between the laika and some setter or retriever, believing that he would thereby obtain a dog which would make as nearly a perfect hunting dog as is possible.

"In the polar swamps the laika are used in drawing sledges as well as hunting by the natives, while their warm pelts are made to serve as coats and trousers after death.

"The laika has an upright, pointed ear, which the dog pricks when excited. The muzzle is long and sharp, but powerful, set to a broad forehead. The body is strong and at the quarters broad and powerful. The ribs are big and long. The chest is deep and broad. The legs are for running, while the coat is thick, having 'cotton' under the hair, which makes it warm.

"The chief colors are from black and black and tan to grayish, but the dogs are never spotted in the pure blood. A few of these dogs can stop a bear or anything else easily. The dogs are just short of two feet high."—London Field.

A Botanical Freak.

One of the curiosities of nature is known as a plant atol. There are but two or three of these known to scientists. This atol is made up of a circle of growing plants. They are found floating on the top of ponds or lakes. They form a hoop-shaped figure and are loosely matted together at the roots, which make a sort of cup or basin, to which more or less vegetable matter falls or floats. There is a sufficient amount of nutriment in this to keep the plant growing. As it increases, the roots become longer and larger, and in time the plant may anchor itself in the soil at the bottom of the pond. These rings, after many years of accumulation and growth, make what appear to be small islands. It is the opinion of certain scientists that islands may have been formed in this manner. The roots catch all floating vegetables or animal matter. Leaves collect and form mold, and after awhile birds may drop plant or tree seeds on the little pod that floats on the top of the water. These take root and further assist in the growth of the little island. It may take centuries for the plant to come to any size, but with nature a thousand years is but as yesterday.—N. Y. Ledger.

TRY

For heartburn, one-half teaspoonful of salt in a little water.

To disguise the taste of castor oil, take a little orange before and after it.

For dyspepsia, a little salt and water, gradually increased in doses, each morning before breakfast for several days.

Giving castor oil, by pouring into a pan on the stove, breaking an egg in it, and, when cooked, flavoring with salt, sugar or jelly.—Good Housekeeping.

Gladstone's Versatility.

In all the stress and trouble of his long political career, says the Dramatic Mirror, Gladstone has never gave such evidence of his mental balance and his title to human admiration as he did the other day at Hawarden. He was judge and prize-giver at a competitive meeting of 25 brass bands. He heard them all play, and he was amiable to the last.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - - - - JUNE 4, 1897.

Now the country is told that all that is needed to assure prosperity is the passage of the tariff bill. In other words, work and wages cannot again become active until the campaign contributors get their money back.

The remains of Wm. S. Ladd, a millionaire who died in 1893, have been stolen from the Riverview cemetery, Portland, O., with the expectation, it is believed, that a large reward will be offered for their return.

Ex-Senator Ingalis, of Kansas, says that "since the election I have been in all parts of the country from San Francisco to Boston, From Montreal to Atlanta, and it is the concurrent testimony that times have never been harder nor money scarcer than now." In continuing he said that not one industry had escaped. Every one is languishing. Rents have been depreciated, incomes are lower than they have been and there is less of interest returns and other profits.

During the performance of Spark's circus at Sutton, West Va., Friday, two of the trained horses began fighting, and one rushed over the ropes and upon the seats through a crowd of women and children, causing a panic. A large number were injured, two fatally, Helen Berry and Minnie Allman, both being trampled upon. Holes were cut in the tent, through which many escaped. A mob of citizens threatened to destroy the outfit, but order was restored when the manager was arrested.

Very few persons except perhaps coal merchants and shippers are aware of the enormous increase in the production of bituminous coal in the United States during the past 15 years, and more practically during the past two or three years. The annual report of the United States Geological Survey for 1895-6, under the head of "Mineral Resources," gives a table showing the annual production of bituminous and anthracite coal from 1880 to 1895 inclusive. In 1880 the output of bituminous coal was 38 million tons; in 1895 it was a 120 million tons. The output of anthracite coal in 1890 was 25 million tons; in 1895 it was 51 million tons.

Nobody in Pennsylvania wants to be taxed any more than at present, in consequence of which the financiers of the Legislature are in sore straits. The scheme to tax beer has been knocked on the head; ditto the scheme to increase the tax on corporations; the farmers agree with the oleo men in opposing a tax on their product; the plan to take money from the cities to replenish the state treasury died at birth, and so of all the schemes to increase the state's revenues.

There is a very simple way of solving the revenue problem by pruning the appropriations to fit the present revenues. This plan doesn't seem to have occurred to the legislature yet, and until it does the legislature is going to be in trouble. The search for somebody willing to pay more taxes is likely to be about as fruitless as the search for the North pole.

While they have just commenced harvesting wheat in California and Texas, and have only finished planting in the northwestern states and Manitoba, speculations on the prices and crops for the year are in full blast. The crop experts predict that the crop of 1897 will sell for somewhere between 65 and 75 cents in New York. The situation in brief, as at present discernible, is that the French and English crops of wheat will amount to comparatively little in affecting prices, while Australia, India and Argentina will not have wheat for export. American wheat therefore will come in competition only with wheat from Russia and the Danubian provinces. The reserves of wheat all over the world have been reduced to the minimum. But there is no telling what may happen the growing crops in the great wheat producing sections of this continent. Speculations as to prices and crops are interesting but not reliable.

A Large number of well meaning persons cannot be induced to believe labor saving machinery is anything but a curse to the country, notwithstanding census reports and the evidence of their own senses. Their contention is that such machinery deprives men of work and lessens their wages.

Under authority of a law enacted by congress the United States department of labor, a few years ago, prepared a report showing the effect of the employment of machinery, which report sustained every contention in favor of machinery. It was shown that increased production and decreased cost did not debar employment of labor nor curtail its wages, but the exact opposite. For instance, in the carpenter business there were employed in 1880 53,547 men at an average annual wage of $459 each, while in 1890 there were employed 140,021 carpenters who earned $675. In the making of funiture there were employed in 1880 55,464 persons at $453 per annum; in 1890 there were employed in the business 92,504 persons at $527. And this in spite of, or rather as a result of, the use of labor saving machinery, for the machine worker earns more than the hand worker.

The latest census report of manufactures shows: Number of establishments reporting—1880, 253,852; 1890, 355,401. Average number of employes—1880, 2,632.595; 1890, 4,711,832 Total wages—1880, $947,953,795; 1890, $2,282,823,265. So long as census reports and official investigations continue to show such improvement in labor the public can view labor saving machinery with the serenest confidence.

The following are some of the comments of a man well acquainted with linens and the linen industry upon the senate doctored Dingley bill:

The proposed duties on linen goods under the amended Dinlgey bill are heavier than ever, although it has been claimed that the senate had reduced rates. These goods paid for many years 35 per cent and yielded a steady revenue to the government. The rates now proposed vary from 50 to 109 per cent, and the burden falls heaviest on low and medium goods, which are chiefly used in the homes of the poorer people.

A cheap tablecloth now selling at retail at 25 cents per yard will have to be sold at 37½ cents to 40 cents if the quality be kept up.

Medium linen for children's summer blouses will be assessed 99¼ per cent, and the retail price will have to go up accordingly.

Linen forms the raw material for many American industries, as linings for clothing and other purposes where strength and durability are required. Such goods will be advanced 20 to 30 per cent.

It is claimed that this advance is necessary for revenue, but the effect will be that the people will in many cases substitute something cheaper, and thus be deprived of this useful fabric, and the revenue will be correspondingly diminished. It is said that linen goods can be made here, but this has been tried again and again, and except in the case of a few low crashes has been a failure, owing to the climate and other difficulties, but even if they could be made here the rates are unnecessarily oppressive. The entire cost of weaving linen goods in Europe is about 7½ to 10 per cent the selling price of the article here, and in America the cost should not be at the very outside more than double this percentage, so that, even if Republican theories be true, a protection of 35 per cent should be ample to allow for higher wages and extra profits for our manufacturers.

It is possible speculators may start mills on the strength of these excessive rates, sell the stock, and then step out, leaving the unfortunate laborer and manufacturer to face the difficulties of the situation as best they can. The laborer probably, having been brought here from Europe (for labor is on the free list), with unreasonable expectations, will be left to join the army of disappointment and discontent. Why should these exorbitantly high rates be assessed on an article more or less in use in every household in the land, and the cost of living so much increased in these days of keen competition and small profits? Why should the plain people be taxed to put more money in the pockets of the rich? If the wealthy manufacturers want to make experiments, let them do so at their own cost, not tax the poor for that purpose.

We are assured by The Sugar Trade Journal of May 13—organ of the Sugar trust—that "if ever a monopoly existed in the sugar refining business it exists no longer, and it is not likely that it will ever be renewed." This is delightful news. The Journal was discussing an amendment to the senate bill to have refined sugars pay the same duties as raw sugars in cases where the manufacture is controlled by a monopoly. If this "visionary proposal" should pass the senate, it would jeopardize the tariff bill and the Sugar trust's tens of millions of surplus profits, which are so near at hand that the mouths of Havemeyer and Searles are watering for them. The Sugar trust trembles at the prospect and tries to keep up its courage by having its organ inform the world that "A lot of such visionary proposals will, no doubt, be introduced while the bill is under discussion, but in the end the sound judgment men will control and a tariff bill be passed without very much change from the senate schedule."

The trust may be right. It usually is, for it can predict what will happen to the sugar schedule of the senate bill. It knows what demands will be made by its agents and tools in the senate, and it also knows the power of those who make demands to enforce them. It puts $70,000,000 against the interests of 70,000,000 people, and it knows from experience which has most weight in the senate, where two or three hold the balance of power.

No, there is no sugar trust and never was one.

"When the devil was sick, the devil a saint would be."

The California argument for higher fruit duties is a sort of perpetual motion. The only disadvantage the Californian fruit raiser is at is to be found in the cost of his land, but the only thing that makes his land expensive is the profitableness of fruit culture.

So the matter works out in this way: The great profits of fruit raising sent the value of land up to hundreds of dollars an acre. The interest on the value of the land makes a large item in a fruit raiser's balance sheet, and he feels the need of a high price for his fruit. This Senator Jones procures for him by letting it be known that he will not vote for the tariff bill unless it contains duties on hides and increased duties on fruit and the cheapest sorts of wool.

The increased duty adds to the profits of fruit culture, and the price of land takes another rise, whereupon the fruit grower complains that the interest on his land investment is so great or the rental he has to pay for his land is so high that there is an insufficient profit in the business for him, and the only thing that will save him from disaster is more duty.

Logically this process can be carried on indefinitely. Practically it cannot, because with the increase in the price of fruit the consumption of fruit will decline. The consumer will be worse off for the change. The grower, so far as he is not to be considered as a land owner, will be no better off, but the value of the land will be as high as the profits of fruit culture will permit.—Journal of Commerce and Commercia Bulletin.

The trusts have a cinch on Dingley bill profits. Of course they will make many times more if the bill becomes law in anything like its present shape, but they are already engaged in taking part of their profits.

Sugar has risen considerably in anticipation of greatly increased duties, and merchants all over the country are laying in stores because still higher prices are expected. The Sugar trust is consequently busy and rolling up profits. In April it imported 757,799,527 pounds of raw sugar, valued at $14,747,139. An extra profit of one-half cent per pound on this amount—which is already realized or guaranteed—means nearly $4,000,000 to the trust.

If the bill is two months longer in its passage, the trust will surely pocket $10,000,000 extra profits before the bill becomes law. Who says protection is not a good thing? And why shouldn't Senator Aldrich push it along and in turn get his street railway syndicates pushed along by the Sugar trust? Isn't this reciprocity? Wouldn't Aldrich be an ingrate if he should desert his friends and backers when he has an opportunity to help them?

The law is invariable that the unprotected must pay the ultimate cost for the protection of the protected.—David Lubin.

Washington Letter.

Washington, May 29, 1897.—The gag rule of the caucus has been applied to Republican senators in order to hide their tariff differences from the public. They must do all their kicking before the steering committee, with the privilege of appealing to the caucus when the committee decides against them, but they must follow the committee on the floor of the senate. It remains to be seen whether this gag rule can be made to work.

One of the most notable things about the opening of the tariff debate was the Republican acknowledgement that, in stead of the prosperity they promised, the business of the country was in an awful condition. Of course they claim that everything will boom after the tariff bill becomes a law.

Havemeyer, the king of the sugar trust, is now being tried for contempt, for refusing to answer questions asked by a senate committee. The trial attracts a crowd daily.

Senator vest opened his short tariff speech by saying: "There will be no factious opposition to the passage of this bill. We know the desperate condition of this country, the ruined homes, the blasted hearts. If prosperity can come, even from our political opponents, we will not only welcome it, but we will bless the moment when it comes; but I do not believe that higher tariff duties will bring back the sunshine and illuminate the country," and closed with the following: "If our friends can bring relief, if they can shed light upon our darkened path, I will hail it no matter in whose hands may be the lamp Give us prosperity; relieve the people, Put blood again in the veins of the torpid country. Do this, and I will accept the boon, no matter whence it comes."

In proposing a tariff amendment providing for a bounty on agricultural exports Senator Cannon, of Utah, took occasion to utter this significant threat: "If the bill shall fail to give some measure of justice to the farmer, I shall do all in my power to overthrow it at the first opportunity."

Representative Lentz of Ohio, who is willing to be the Democratic candidate for governor, says of the outlook: "The Democratic chances for carrying the state could hardly be bettered. Unless the wrong man is put at the head of the ticket, The Democrats, with the aid of the Populists and free silver Republicans, will, in my judgment, easily beat Mark Hanna and the administration.

It will be a case of a political avalanche sweeping them off the face of the political sphere. The Republicans had a bitter dose of defeat at the spring elections, but that wasn't a circumstance to the bitter pill they will swallow this fall."

An important conferenee was held in Washington this week, those in attendance being President Black, Treasurer Clark, Secretary Gardner, and Representive McMillin, chairman of the executive committee, of the national association of Democratic clubs. The conference was held to arrange the details for carrying out the plan adopted by the executive committee of the association at its meeting last month. relative to a thorough organization of the Democratic clubs throughout the country. Work will be started at once in Maryland, Ohio, New Jersey, Virginia, Iowa and Massachusetts, those states receiving first attention because they are to hold important elections this year.

The promotion of Representative McLaurin to the senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator Earle, of S. C., until the legislature meets and elects a senator, was highly pleasing to the Democrats in congress, with whom Senator McLaurin is deservedly popular.

The choicest bit of pie handed out this week by Mr. McKinley was grabbed up by an "ex", as usual, ex-congressman and Ex Minister to Brazil Conger, of Iowa, being again nominated to fill the last named position. Mr. Conger served in congress with Mr. McKinley, like so many of the others who have been provided for.

The friends of Cuba feel that they have been buncoed by the administration, and they are disposed to hold Mr. McKinley responsible. It is true that he did not personally make any promises, but promises were made by those who came as near to claiming to speak for him as it was possible without actually doing so, that it was the intention of Mr. McKinley to speedily put into operation his policy, which the speakers declared would make Cuba independent. Those promises secured pledges from Republican members of the house that they would aid in preventing the senate belligerency resolution from being brought before the house until Mr. McKinley had been given ample time to do something. Now it is ascertained that it may be weeks, even months, before Mr. McKinley acts upon the policy which he has in mind, if he really has one in mind.

M.

Durrant to be Hanged.

Sacramento, Cal., May 30.—Theodore Durrant will hang on June 11, one week from next Friday.

Governor Budd this evening telephoned much to that effect to Warden Hale, of San Quentin prison, at the same time ordering the death watch placed upon the prisoner.

Immediately after telephoning this message to Warden Hale, the governor was driven in a closed carriage to the depot, where he took the train for San Francisco. Notwithstanding the fact that the governor has made known his decision and that the telephone message has leaked out, the same secrecy is being maintained regarding the statement which the governor has prepared, and this statement will not be given out until to-morrow.

Charmed With Her Voice.

Atlantic City, N. J., May 30.—A singular incident occurred to-day during the services in the Academy of Music, which were being conducted by the Rev. Dr. Hyatt Smith, of Boston, under direction of the Olivet Presbyterian Church. Mrs. M. Weevil, of Philadelphia, sang the solos. While she was rendering an anthem, a well-dressed man in the centre of the congregation arose, and, turning toward her, proclaimed in a loud voice that he would pay her $1,000 a year and all expenses for her services as a singer. The interruption caused a commotion among the throng in the church. The man was not intoxicated. With difficulty he was calmed and the services then proceeded.

Arctic Balloonists' Plans.

London, May 29.—Prof. Andree, the arctic balloonist, has left Gothenburg for Spitzbergen, whence he will renew his attempt to reach the north pole, or rather to pass over it by baloon. They hope to reach Spitzbergen on June 1, and to be ready to start on their aerial voyage by June 20, five weeks later than last year. They take a number of carrier pigeons with them, and firmly believe that this time they have every chance of success.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Was Fatally Wounded.

Atlantic City, N. J., May 31.—Mrs Phoebe H. Philips, proprietress of the Kennett house on Ocean avenue, was shot and fatally wounded by her affianced husband, R bert Hibbert, in the kitchen of her home, about 11 o'clock to-day. Mrs Phillips is 43 years of age, a widow, and has three children, the oldest of whom is about the same age as Hibbert. The latter is a mechanic.

The woman and Hibbert became acquainted in Kennett Square, Pa, three years ago, and since that time have preserved the most intimate relations, They were to have been married to-morrow. Saturday Hibbert went to Philadelphia and purchased a revolver, disclaiming, however, any intention of harming her. This morning he entered the kitchen where she was engaged and, telling her it was time to quit, shot her four times, twice behind the right ear, once in the right arm and once in the body. He then attempted to take his own life, but a defective cartridge foiled his purpose. Failing in this, he delivered himself into the hands of the police, where he is now held, awaiting the result of Mrs Phillip's injuries.

In her ante mortem statement, taken at the city hospital, Mrs. Phillips said that Hibbert must have been crazy, and she forced the officials to promise her that they would not hang him should she die. Her death is momentarily expected.

A Strange Dinner.

Perhaps the most remarkable dinner on record was that given by an intiquary named Goebel, in the city of Brussels.

At the dinner were apples that ripened more than 1800 years ago, bread made from wheat grown before the children of Israel passed through the Red Sea, and spread with butter that was made when Elizabeth was queen of England. The repast was washed down with wine that was old when Columbus was playing with the boys of Genoa.

The apples were from an earthen jar taken from the ruins of Pompeii. The wheat was taken from a chamber in one of the pyramids, the butter from a stone shelf in an old well in Scotland, where for several centuries it had lain in an earthen crock in icy water, and the wine was recovered from an old vault in the city of Corinth.

There were six guests at the table, and each had a mouthful of the bread and a teaspoonful of the wine, but was permitted to help himself bountifully to the butter, there being several pounds of it. The apple jar held about two-thirds of a gallon. The fruit was sweet, and as finely flavored as if it had been preserved but a few months.

Could Not Face Poverty.

Lowell, Mass., May 30.—The bodies of Maria and Frances Butler, two unmarried women, about 50 years of age, who resided in this city for about 16 years, were found on the kitchen floor of their home yesterday.

Both, apparently, had been dead for several hours from asphyxiation by gas, and it is believed they committed suicide on account of heavy financial losses due to the failure of several banks in Nasua. The women were sisters, and were nieces of the late United States Senator Grimes, of Iowa, from whom they inherited the property believed to have been lost.

Everything about the house indicated the deliberation with which the suicide had been planned. After the windows had been fastened the lamps were extinguished and the chimneys removed.

The women were seen by neighbors yesterday afternoon, when they seemed as cheerful as usual. They were apparently, much devoted to each other.

They were considered peculiar, especially as regards their custom to travel to some extent every summer, and in this way they had seen much of the country.

"Corpse" Fled to the Woods.

Hazelton, Pa., May 31.—After being apparently dead for over 12 hours, Mrs. George Robbins, of Oneida, causeda surprise among many of the residents of that village by coming to life.

Mrs. Robbins had been ill for a few weeks, and yesterday morning the attending physician gave up all hopes of her recovery, and it was but a few moments afterward that she fell into a stupor, after which she was pronounced dead. An undertaker was summoned and the supposed corpse was prepared for the coffin,

For over 12 hours she lay in this state, and when all was in readiness for holding a wake last night Mrs. Robbins opened her eyes and stared at those who surrounded her, after which she made her escape to the woods.

Those who were present went in pursuit, and it was with much difficulty that she was found and brought back to her home. She is now again confined to her bed, and it is believed that she will entirely recover, although she is very weak from the effects of her strange experience.

Sudden Duel.

Sweet Home, Tex., May 30.—While the residents of this neighborhood were assembled at Salem Church, a few miles from here, yesterday, observing Decoration Day, young Will Lewis and Wit Bosworth, between whom bad blood had long existed, walked away from the crowd and stopped as if to talk their affair over calmly. One turned as if to leave, when the other drew a revolver. Both fired at about the same instant and they continued firing until their revolvers were empty. Both were dead when their friends got to them.

Every bullet fired by each man took effect. Lewis was shot three times through the body and once through the arm. Bosworth was hit twice in the head, twice in the body and once in the leg.

Ohio Farmer Murdered.

Warren, O., May 30.—Isaac J. Hill, a farmer living at Farmington, was murdered last night by burglars. Hill lived with his aged mother. The robbers broke into the house, and, after binding and otherwise maltreating the old woman, went upstairs where Hill slept, first clubbed him over the head and then shot him. There were evidences in the house this morning of a terrible struggle, which show that Hill made a desperate resistance.

So far as known, the robbers got nothing, as Mrs. Hill says there was no money in the house. There is no clue to the murderers.

AN AWFUL RACE WAR.

Citizens of an Arkansas Town Fighting to the Death.

WHITE MEN STABBED AND SHOT.

Negroes Attacked a Crowd of Whites, Who Defended Themselves With Fence Rails—Colored Men Resist Arrest. More Trouble Feared.

Atkins, Ark., June 2.—A terrible race war is in progress in Lee township, Pope county, five miles south of Atkins, in which two or three men have already been killed or fatally wounded, and the community is in a state of great excitement with a more serious outbreak liable to occur at any moment.

The killed or fatally injured so far as can at present be ascertained are: Will Gaylord, colored, whipped to death by a mob of whites; Jesse Nickels, terribly cut with knives by negroes, will probably die; white man, name unknown, fatally shot by gang of negroes; Rearon Egge, white, shot by deputy constable, extent of injuries not known; Constable C. E. Edge, badly cut.

The trouble fiegan Sunday night, when a gang of three or four negroes attacked two white men, Jesse Nickels and J. R. Hodges, with knives and pistols. A terrible fight took place in which young Nickels was cut by the negroes. Nickels attempted to cut one of the negroes, and the white men defended themselves with fencerails. The negroes then began firing and as one of the white men had been shot the negroes fled. Warrants had been issued for the negroes on Monday, but they declared that they would not be arrested. C. E. Edgge white, joined in with the ngroes to help them resist arrest and when officers whent to the scene they were attacked.

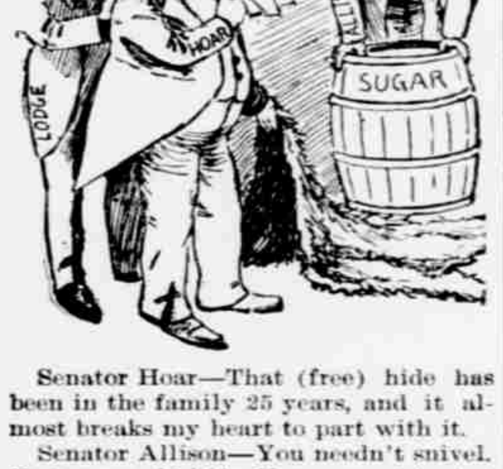
One of the negroes, William Gaylos, who had participated in the riots, was taken from his home by a mob supposed to be composed of white men, and, after being stripped, was tied to a post and beaten into insensibility. He was still alive but unconscious when found and has since died. The whole county is stirred up over the affair and further outbreaks are looked for at any moment. A posse of citizens from this place, including Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Tom D. Brooks, have gone to the scene of the trouble, and further developments are being anxiously awaited.

Swapping Free Hides For Dutiable Sugar.

"The senate tariff bill as a whole," says ex Congressman John De Witt Warner, "is a notice to eastern manufacturers of what they may hereafter expect. Hitherto they have considered protection as a sort of providential arrangement by which they were enabled to feed on the rest of the country. Now, like Polonius in 'Hamlet,' they are invited by 'a certain convocation of politic worms' to a supper 'not where they eat, but where they are eaten.' The manufacturers of New England, New York and Pennsylvania are to take their turn at being mulcted for the benefit of others who now control legislation. This applies especially to the hide schedule."

"Cannot the New England senators secure favorable changes in that schedule?"

"I think not. The bill as it stands is satisfactory to the Sugar trust and probably cannot be kept so except by the votes controlled by the Cattle trust of the west. Were the New England senators willing to risk offending the Sugar trust, they could doubtless defeat the duty on hides, but the fact is that Boston and Providence, in proportion to their size, are far more thoroughly saturated with Sugar trust influences than is any other part of the country, and, however much Senators Aldrich, Wetmore, Hoar and Lodge may bewail the fate of their boot and shoe manufacturers, there is no prospect whatever that they will sacrifice the Sugar trust interests to help them."



Senator Hoar—That (free) hide has been in the family 25 years, and it almost breaks my heart to part with it.

Senator Allison—You needn't snivel. Keep your old hide if you want to, but you don't get any sugar (profits). See?

Died From Yellow Fever.

New York, June 2.—Angus McLellan, a second cabin passenger on board the steamer Alliance, which has reached this port from Colon, died of yellow fever. He probably contracted the disease at Panama. Herbert Gill, a waiter on the Alliance, was also taken ill with yellow fever on May 27. He was transferred to the Sineburne Island hospital. The other second cabin passenger will be detained on Hoffman island for five days.

Due to Jealousy.

New Orleans, June 2.—Samuel A. Jarvis, a switchman, 44 years old, stabbed to death Mrs. Bertha Johnson, aged 30 years, at the home of John McLean of Algiers. Jarvis then inflicted wounds in his stomach. He will die. Jarvis was jealous of the woman.

Killed at Railroad Crossing.

Centralia, Ills., June 2.—J. W. Roberts, wife and two children have been struck by a Northern Pacific train at Alma, 15 north of Centralia, and all were instantly killed. They were driving in a wagon and were caught at a crossing.

A Welcome Usher of '97.

The beginning of the new year will have a welcome usher in the shape of a fresh Almanac, descriptive of the origin, nature and uses of the national tonic and alternative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Combined with the descriptive matter will be found calendar and astronomical calculations absolutely reliable for correctness, statistics, illustrations, verses carefully selected, and other mental food highly profitable and entertaining. On this pamphlet, published and printed annually by The Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg, 60 hands are employed in the mechanical department alone. Eleven months are devoted to its preparation. It is procurable free, of druggists and country dealers everywhere, and is printed in English, German, French, Spanish, Welsh, Norwegian, Holland Swedish and Bohemian.

B. & B.

Wash Goods

From 3c. to $1.25.

Between

10 cents and 25 cents

we've the most important and interesting collection of good and medium-priced cotton fabrics we believe any store ever asked attention to.

ZEPHYR GINGHAMS—20c. kind, 32 inches wide.

12½ cents

—neat stripes, checks, plaids.

FINEST FRENCH PERCALES—double fold, white grounds and light colors—fine splendid quality.

15 cents.

WOVEN SATIN STRIPED ORGANDIES—white grounds, stylish printings,

12½ and 15 cents.

FINEST IMPORTED DIMITIES—hundreds of styles—all choice, late, new things,

15, 20, 25 cents.

Other splendid style DIMITIES, 10, 12½ CENTS.

Imported Linen Baptistes or Pineapple Tissues, 20c.—fine color and design effects.

Write for samples. Ask for samples of any other Wash Goods, any Silks, or Dress Goods you're interested in.

Shirt Waists—unusually choice kinds at 50c, 75c, $1 00,

—all new, made in the latest prettiest style—neat, choice Lawns in the 50 and 75c lines—Lawns, Dimities and Percales in the dollar line—best shirt waists for the money ever this store sold—all have detached collar, some of white linen, others of same material as the waists—soft turn-back cuffs. Hundreds of different colorings and patterns.

Order by mail and trust us to send satisfactory ones—what you don't like send back—dont forget to enclose 10c each for postage, and to state size wanted.

Other shirt waists at $1.25, $1 50 $2.00 to $7 50.

BOGGS & BUHL,

Allegheny, Pa.

Administrator's Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned administrator of Michael Ouisier, late of the borough of Summerhill, Cambria county, Pa.,

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, will expose to public sale on the premises in Summerhill borough, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 5TH, 1897,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

the following described real estate to-wit:

All that certain Lot of Ground beginning at a post on alley, then along said alley 22½ degrees. West 130 feet to a post on street; then along said street South 68 degrees, West 175 feet to a post, on line of Brown, Stineman and Griffith's heirs; then along line of said land South 22 degrees, East 132 feet to a post on line of P. R. R. then along said line North 69 degrees, East 175 feet to beginning, having thereon erected a

ONE AND ONE-HALF STORY

FRAME HOUSE,

containing six rooms and a one story kitchen, 12 x 14 feet, also a grain stable 16x18 feet. The lot of ground has fruit shade and ornamental trees growing thereon and is well located for residence.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent of bid CASH when the property is struck down; the balance of one-third in six months and one third in one year. Deferred payments to bear interest from day of sale and and to be secured by on the real estate.

JOHN T. LONG,
Administrator.

J. F McKenrick,
Attorney.
Summerhill, Pa., May 14, 1897. 4t.

This is Your Opportunity.

On receipt of ten cents, cash or stamps, a generous sample will be mailed of the most popular Catarrh and Hay Fever Cure (Ely's Cream Balm) sufficient to demonstrate the great merits of the remedy.

ELY BROTHERS,
56 Warren St., New York City.

Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement, "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. W. Poole, Pastor Central Pres. Church, Helena, Mont.

Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for catarrh and contains no mercury nor any injurious drug. Price, 50 cents.

TRESPASS NOTICE.

We the undersigned citizens of Allegheny and Clearfield townships, hereby give notice to the public not to trespass on our lands. Any one found tresspassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

(Signed) John Sutton, H. S. Sprout, T. C. Miller, James T. Sutton Jos. J. Weber, H. G. Conrad, Edward Ivory, Joseph A. Krise, Mrs. B. Wills, John McDermitt, Joseph Sutton, August Sheffner, Theodore Storm, Alex. Ivory, John Geak, Jacob Eckenrode, Philip A. Gray, Geo. M. Sanker, D. M. Kratzer, Henry J. Conrad, William Moran, Geo. P Krug, Robert Johnston, John E. Mansfield, Francis H. Basal, James H. Maloney, John Rabus, Geo. Seymore, Bridget Tomlinson, Mrs. Albert Rhoa, G. B. Moyers, Josephine Huffman, Franie Feicht, Dr. W. H. Summerville, Simon P. McMullen and John McCoy, Mrs. Cornelius Sutton. May 1, 1897 1 yr.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John Irvin; deceased.

Letters Testmentary upon the estate of John Irvin, deceased late of Curwensville, Clearfield county; Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THE PROVIDENT LIFE & TRUST COMPANY, Executor, 4th & Chestnut Sts., Phila. Pa

S. V. Wilson, Attorney, Clearfield, Pa.
April 30 1897, 6t.

CAUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given the public that on May 15th, 1897, the undersigned purchased from G. B. Kugn of Mountaindale, Pa., at private sale, the following personal property, viz: One gray mare one iron gray mare, two buggies, one spring wagon, three sets single harness, 1 set double harness, and I have left the same in care of the said G. B. Kugn, subject to my order at any time. All persons are hereby cautioned not to meddle with said property in any manner whatever.

J. W. GILL.
Coalport, Pa., May 15 1897, 21 3t.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Frank P. Moyer, late of Cresson township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated to

JANE E. MOYER, administratrix's,
Thomas J Itell, Attorney, Cresson, Pa.
Johnstown, Pa., April 30 1897. 6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of James A. Parrish, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of James A. Parrish, deceased, late of the Township of Munster, in Cambria county, Pa., having been granted to me, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. A. SCHWAB,
Administrator.
Loretto, Pa., May 7th 1897 6t. X.

NOTICE.

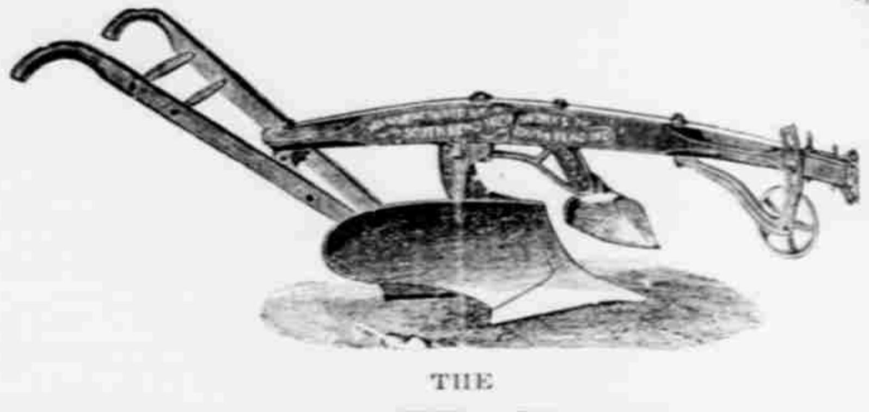
Notice is hereby given that the application of Edward Himes, of Portage borough, for the transfer of the liquor license granted to Albert Diehl, in Portage borough, has been filed in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions in and for Cambria county, and that the same will be presented to the said court for its consideration on Monday, June 7, 1897.

S. W. DAVIS,
Ebensburg May 21, 1897 2t. Clerk Q. S

Oliver Gave to the World the Chilled Plow

THE OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS ORIGINATED THE CHILLED PLOW INDUSTRY.

It is the Largest Plow Factory in the World!



THE

GENUINE OLIVER CHILLED PLOW

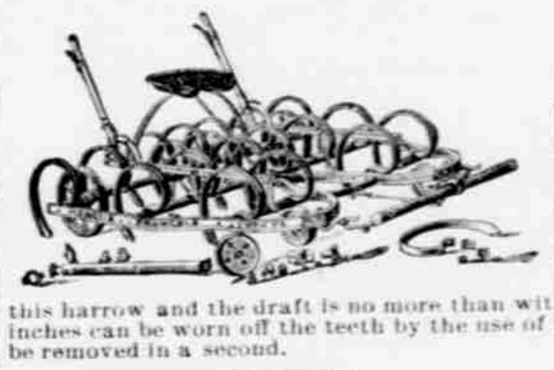
and Repairs Are the Best on the Face of the Globe.

They stand first and foremost for excellence, durability and superior finish. Beware of imitations. The name OLIVER is on all wearing parts.

HENCH & DROMGOLD'S

Latest Improved Riding or Walking

Lever Spring Tooth Harrow on Wheels



The Harrow has been thoroughly tested on rough and rocky, and on soft and low land and the draft is lessened almost one-half a horse less than on the old spring tooth harrow for in other words a man weighing 150 pounds can ride on this harrow and the draft is no more than with a common float spring tooth harrow. inches can be worn off the teeth by the use of the lever and the rachets. The seat can be removed in a second.

BUGGIES, WAGONS, HARNESS AND BICYCLES.

N. B. SWANK,
207 COR. MAIN & BEDFORD STS.
3 19 95 JOHNSTOWN, PA.

The WEDDING CEREMONY

is by far the most important event of your life, but it is soon over and it wi l take something more substantial to remind you of it ever after.

This is the Wedding Ring of which I have a good stock on hand to select from as a first step. After that you can cement your happiness of married life by adding from time to time a nice Set Ring or any other nice piece of Jewelry you may think of. My stock is always complete in everything in that line from a Silver Thimble to a Diamond Ring. You are invited to call and examine my stock.

CARL RIVINIUS.

EBENSBURG

Granite and Marble Works.

J. WILKINSON & SON,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

The Highest Grades of Cemetery Work

From the Best Marble and Granite produced. We are prepared to execute any class of work including the largest and most elaborate monumental memorials and our reputation earned by years of careful consideration of our customers' wants should entitle us to your potronage. All correspondence will be answered promptly and all work guaranteed as represented. Particular attention given to the setting of work. We are also agents for the famous Champion Iron Fence for Cemetery, Public and Private Buildings.

3.19.97

When You Visit

ALTOONA,

CALL AT

JOHN McCONNELL'S CLOTHING STORE,

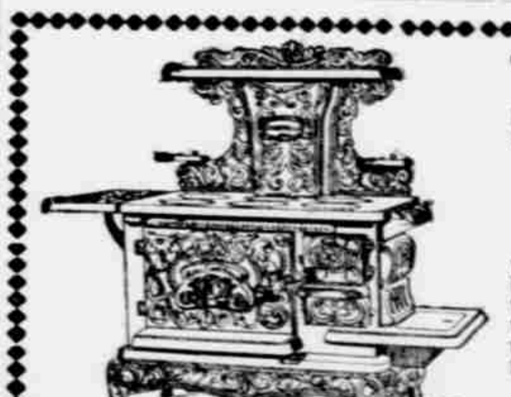
1300 Eleventh Avenue.

where you will find the largest, finest and best selected stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods to be found in the city.

Cambria County people who have been dealing with us in the past will find the same reliable goods that we have always been selling and at the lowest prices to be found in the city.

JOHN M'CONNELL,

1300 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa.



There's Pleasure

And satisfaction in a good cooking appliance, one that is a good baker and a perfect roaster.

CINDERELLA STOVES & RANGES

Are made in all styles and sizes, with a view of meeting every want of the housekeeper at moderate cost. They have all the latest improvements, and are made of the best material, and by the best workmen. They have many good points not found in other stoves.

We simply claim for the CINDERELLA what we can prove—no more. Judge for yourself.

Your money back if not satisfied.

Sold by the following dealers:

Ebensburg—H. A. Shoemaker. Carrolltown—P. J. Dietrick. Hastings—I. L. Binder. Spangler—E. M. Binder. Patton—A. M. Thomas. Lilly—F. C. George. South Fork—N. S. George & Son. Cresson—Cresson Stove Store. [feb22.95]

Carriage and Wagon Shop.

Having opened up in the shop lately occupied by J. A. Boney in the West ward of Ebensburg, I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Carriage Work on the shortest notice and at reasonable terms. Carriage Trimming, Cushions and Side Curtains furnished to order. Orders taken for Spring Wagons and Buggies.

Special attention given to Repair Work and Painting and satisfaction guaranteed.

H. E. BENDER,
5.9531 Formerly of Carrolltown.

ambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

DAY, - - - - - - - JUNE 4, 1897.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

F. C. Jones went to Philadelphia day.

W. W. Amsbry, of Philadelphia, Ebensburg on Thursday.

of 5 cents per ton has strike of 300 miners at Gallitzin.

Day was observed in Ebens Monday with the usual ceremo-

George E. Meisel, of Carroll town- a visitor to Ebensburg on Mon-

Lloyd, accompanied by his left for Philadelphia on

Thomas Bishop, of Allegheny a visitor to Ebensburg on

and Mrs. Joseph Bearer, of Carroll a few hours in town on

Kimball, of the Central ho- sheep killed by dogs on night.

that Tuesday night' frosts in this neighborhood extent.

houses are to be erected by Mr. Charles McFadden, on Monday.

J. Noel, of Lewistown, Pa., a of Munster township, vis- the mountain this week.

O'Neill, of Munster town- night had 7 sheep killed a number badly wounded.

cent piece is in circu- imitation of the gen- be detected by being hand. It lacks the

are invited for the construc- on High street, from Cher- Caroline street. See ad. in

Pennsylvania Railroad company for new locomo- Altoona and all the shopmen increased time.

of a cog in the trans- Sam's mails, our Lilly did not reach us until late for publication.

little son of Mr. and Mrs. of Walnut Grove, died on from being scalded by bucket of scalding water.

Beck, mother of Nicholas Beck, Cherrytree, in Indiana coun- celebrated her one hun- Over 1,000 persons were

two-year-old son of Mr. of Dunlo, a few days of hot water and was that death resulted short-

Commissioner James W. township, is nursing a from contact with ground hog one day

Bradley, son of Dennis Bradley, Sunday, May 30, 1897, af- His remains were Catholic cemetery at Lilly

Tuesday of last week Sheriff the saloon of William N. on executions issued There are said to be

county Republican pri- Saturday and were hotly factions, the Hicks- Thropites, had a great fight and the Thropites

weighing sixteen and one-half the other day at Crooked creek, Indiana big fish in that dam, being caught that weigh pounds.

in the livery stable of Kiler, in Bellwood, at one morning of last week, was destroyed. The fire two adjoining resi- were also destroyed. The insured.

in the case of John Lantzy Railroad company, in seeks to recover for farm in Carroll town- the railroad cutting it Friday evening awarded the in the sum of $1,

Brawley, the mail carrier Westmoreland paralytic stroke in his along the road Mon- He was helpless, but of its own accord, Mr. Brawley's condition critical.

the little daughter of Maggie Shoemaker, of this on Sunday morn- all that medical aid could on Sunday evening, and two months. The in- on Tuesday morning cemetery.

with an act of congress the postoffice at to the third class, salary will be raised to go into effect on The postoffice business in steadily increasing ever

potato grower has learned the ravages of the potato Just before the appearance above potato peelings covered dressing of Paris green. taken care of is half won.

Watkins, a man aged 70 years, by Eastern express of last week, at Sax east of Latrobe. He the track and did not hear The body was and sent to the at Loyalhanna.

morning of last week Dr. D. became very sick of his own soon after laid down An hour or two after that he was dead. He wife and two children and about four months.

the residence of at Roaring Spring, most of its contents. While Joseph Spencer, of the paper mill was work- chimney fell, some of the on the head, inflicting resulted in his death sever-

a Hungarian woman with got on the Cresson at Patton, her desti- The child was cry- drew the wraps closely to hush its sobbing. When the child was dead, smothered to death by being wrapped up.

—Notices have been posted announcing that on Monday, June 7th, there will be a reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent. in wages at the rolling mill of the Altoona Iron company, located in the suburbs of that city.

—Mrs. Mary Ross, relict of John B. Ross, a former resident of Blacklick township, died in Buffington township, Indiana county, May 28, 1897, aged 80 years. She is survived by one son and three daughters, one of whom, Mrs. Eliza J. Evans, is a resident of Ebensburg. Her remains were interred in the M. E. cemetery at Belsano on Sunday.

—The log dwelling of Jacob Hawn, in Juniata township, Huntingdon county, together with blacksmith shop, were totally burned on Thursday of last week. Mr. Hawn and wife were in town at the time of the fire and nothing was saved but a sewing machine and a few other articles. Loss is about $1,000. Mr. Hawn had 200 bushels of corn and a lot of meat burned. He is illy able to bear the loss, and he is being aided by kind neighbors. The buildings belonged to George Hawn, who who had $500 insurance.

—George Duman, one of the oldest and most respected residents of Barr township, died on Thursday morning of last week. Mr. Duman was a German by birth and came to this county when a young man. He settled in Barr township when that region was little better than a wilderness, and cleared out the farm upon which he died. He leaves a large family of sons and daughters who are among the most respected and prosperous people of that section. His funeral services took place in the Catholic cemetery at Nicktown on Saturday morning.

—Ten thousand dollars a year has been the tramp bill of Franklin county for years and the people are getting tired. Six weeks ago the county commissioners found two hundred tramps in jail, getting fat at the expense of the county, and set them to work breaking stone. Every tramp disappeared as soon as his sentence expired. Last week Constable George S. Kyle, of Chambersburg, presented a bill of $724.50 for arresting tramps. The commissioners refused to pay the bill and the constable will bring suit. It is alleged that the same tramp had been used to draw fees from the county four or five times. The suit will likely reveal a big county scandal.

—Rev. Father John C. Bigham, pastor of St. Bridget's Catholic church, in Pittsburg, died at the parochial residence of that church, on Thursday evening of last week from pneumonia. Father Bigham had been ill since May 17th, but in the meantime had so far recuperated as to have been believed a well man. The deceased was born January 26, 1831, at Newry, Blair county, and at the age of twenty-one entered St. Francis college, at Loretto, this county, where he received a large part of his early education. His first charge, in which he was installed thirty-four years ago, was at St. Aloysius, at Summit, this county, where he remained two years.

—About 12 o'clock Saturday night the barn and wagon shed belonging to D. J. Henry, at Scullton, Upper Turkeyfoot township, Somerset county, were destroyed by fire, together with all of their contents. Mr. Henry lost a buggy, sleigh, grain drill, mowing machine, a lot of grain, and fifteen thousand feet of dressed lumber, which he expected to utilize in erecting a new dwelling house. He also suffered the loss of about $100 worth of hardware and paints. J. T. Nichols and Milton Whipkey lost their kits of carpenter tools, valued at $175. Three horses, two the property of Mr. Henry and one belonging to Wilson Whipkey, were consumed by the flames. The origin of the fire is unknown.

—The County Board of Farmers' Institute managers, will meet at the county commissioners' office on the second Tuesday of June, to arrange for the place where institutes are to be held this season. All of our people who desire institutes, ought to attend this meeting and present their claims. This board is composed of the local members of the state board of agriculture, and one member of each county agricultural society, the Pomona Grange and county alliances. If you find that you cannot attend this meeting, address a letter with your request to Chairman of Board of Institute Managers, care of county commissioners. A suitable hall for the meeting ought to be provided, free of charge, by the locality wishing the institute.

Stringent Game Law.

Governor Hastings has signed the new game law drafted by the State Sportsmen's association. It deals with the protection of song and insectivorous birds, and provides that persons who desire to collect birds their nests or eggs for strictly scientific purposes shall obtain a certificate from the board of game commissioners at a cost of $5. The money derived from these permits, heretofore issued by prothonotaries at a cost of $1 per year, will be devoted to the use of the game commission. From this source a revenue of perhaps from $200 to $300 annually will be obtained. The law has been so framed that the game commission cannot give a permit which will enable any person to collect game birds or their nests and eggs out of season.

The bill prohibits the sale of game of all kinds killed in the state. If men kill game illegally they will be sent to jail if their fines are not paid a day for every dollar imposed. A man now found with a ferrit in his possession when hunting rabbits will be liable to a severe fine.

Under the new bill woodcock can be taken in the month of July and from October 15th to December 15th, inclusive; deer in the month of November; rabbits from November 1st to December 15th, inclusive. The seasons, so far as they relate to wild ducks, reed birds, snipes, plover, doves and wild pigeons, are the same as under the old laws. Pheasants, squirrels, quail and wild turkeys can be legally taken from October 15 to December 15. Mongolian or English pheasants, which have been introduced in a few of the localities with a view of naturalization, cannot be killed for a period of five years. A limitation has been placed on the number of birds, etc., which a gunner can kill in a day. It is as follows: Woodcock and pheasants, 10; quail 15; wild turkeys, 2. And no person is allowed to kill more than two deer in any one season.

Wants Cheaper Coal.

The Altoona *Tribune* of Tuesday says: The Pennsylvania Railway company a few days ago sent out orders from the Philadelphia offices requesting the local officials to cut ten cents per ton in the purchasing price of coal in the Mountain and Clearfield districts, and five cents per ton in the Westmoreland districts. The present price paid in the Mountain and Clearfield districts is 75 cents per ton and 85 cents in the Westmoreland districts.

Coal operators from the districts concerned met yesterday in Superintendent of Motive Power Casanave's office to discuss the matter. The operators in objecting to the reduction, stated that it would entail a cut of 20 per cent. in miner's wages, and this, in all probability, would precipitate a strike, which both the company and the operators are desirous to avoid. The ultimate decision in the matter will be held in abeyance until advice is received from Philadelphia.

The operators present were: George B. Huff, Thomas Donohue, J. Howard Patton, E. M. Grose and Harry Burket, of Greensburg. Mathias and Edward Saxman, of Latrobe; J. P. Wilson and D. W. Luke, of South Fork; Max Frick, of Loydsville, and J. L. Mitchell, of Tyrone.

Real Estate Transfers.

Maggie R. Ferguson et vir to P. B. Cosgrove Gallitzin borough, consideration, $19.

Henry Glass, attorney in fact, to Richard Scanlan, Loretto, $125.

Richard Scanlan et ux. to William Litzinger, Loretto, $120.

John Meloy et ux. to William Litzinger, Allegheny, $1,000.

James Litzinger, by the sheriff, to Eugene Litzinger, Clearfield, $200.

J. R. Litzinger et ux. to Eugene Litzinger, Clearfield, $685.

Eugene Litzinger to Henry C. Litzinger, Clearfield, $2,500.

John F. Smith et al. to W. W. Amsbry, Munster, $825.

Charles Simon et ux. to Henry Slutzker, Johnstown, $600.

Dela M. Zerega et vir to John Vincent Lilly et al., Cresson, $400.

Elizabeth Dishong et vir to Peter Dishong, Jackson, $175.

Cambria Iron company to Peter Dishong, Jackson, $236.

J. C. Rugh et al. to J. M. Rugh, Johnstown, $1.

Margaret McNulty et vir to Porter C. Davis, Barr, $185.

Elizabeth T. Cresswell et vir to Amos W. Rowland, Ebensburg, $400.

Assignee of Daniel Stull to Peter Warner, Adams, $168.

Ananias W. Myers et ux. to Daniel Crofford, Johnstown, $3,400.

Sarah C. Jackson to Henry A. Addleman, Patton, $625.

Cornelius Hunt et ux. to John Gillen, Jackson, $1,050.

Margary Ryan et vir to Washington Loan and Building association No. 2, Johnstown, $1.

A. E. Patton, trustee, to Harrison H. Pennington, Patton, $125.

John Trimbath et ux. to Cambria Iron company, Conemaugh township, $37.

Nels Eden et ux. to Excelsior Building & Loan association, Hastings, $600.

Bert S. Overdorff et ux. to Excelsior Building & Loan association, Morrellville, $1,200.

Mary S. Overdorff et vir to Excelsior Building & Loan association, Morrellville, $1.

Otto Johansen et ux. to Excelsior Building & Loan association, Hastings, $800.

John C. Johnson et ux. to Excelsior Building & Loan association, Hastings, $100.

Thomas L. Marshall et ux. to Herman Baumer, Johnstown, $1.

Albert A. Shrader et ux. to Peter J. Layman, Richland, $1,000.

August Steiner et ux. to Maximilian Zimmer, Daisytown, $825.

Executors of James Conrad et al. to Pennsylvania Railroad company, Lilly, $1.

John H. Conrad et ux. et al. to Pennsylvania Railroad company, Lilly, $2,800.

Henry A. Addleman et ux. to Barney Kusner, Patton $675.

Mary Ann Stutzman et vir to Frederick B. Stutzman, Croyle and East Taylor, $957.

John A. Nagle to Regena Nagle, Elder, $50.

Gottlieb Anger et ux. to Thomas W. Eindsay, Jackson, $300.

Robert Graham et ux. to Thomas Prescott, Carroll, $50.

Philip Cronauer et ux. to Mary Dashner, Gallitzin borough, $400.

Charles Simon to L. L. Cohen, Johnstown, $1.

Communication.

St. Augustine, Pa., June 1, 1897.

ED. FREEMAN:—The ceremony, which is now a national one, of decorating the graves of our deceased soldiers, was observed in this place in a very appropriate manner on Memorial Day. A platoon of twenty old veterans met at the public hall at 8:30 o'clock, A. M., and then accompanied by the small school children of the village and vicinity with wreaths and flowers, together with the grown-up people of the district, formed in line at 9:00 o'clock, A. M., and headed by a fife and drum corps and the national flag, proceeded to the Catholic church where a Requiem High Mass for the repose of the souls of our dead soldiers was celebrated, after which we were treated to a very eloquent and scholarly oration by Rev. J. J. Ludden, pastor.

The procession then moved to the cemetery where twenty-seven soldiers graves were decorated with wreaths of flowers and flags. We then had the pleasure of listening to two patriotic and forcible addresses by Messrs. Luke Behe and his brother, John Behe, followed by Comrades George Harber and Harry Hagan, (sailor.) Then after the band regaled us with the strains of "On the Bayou" and "Darkies on the Levee," we broke ranks and proceeded homeward.

The great increase in the number of soldiers graves in our cemetery reminds us of the fact that one-third of a century has passed away since the stormy scenes of the great rebellion were enacted and that the old veterans who yet remain are rapidly converging toward the "eternal camping ground" from whence none will ever return.

The following are the names of soldiers buried in this cemetery: Thomas Adams, Stanislaus Wharton, James Maloney, Thomas Durbin, John Nagle, Christian King, John King, Jacob Wills, Wm. McKenzie, Cornelius Donahoe, Andrew Callahan, Lewis McDermitt, Michael McDermitt, Wm. Ryan, Peter Cassiday, Augustine Wills, Henry G. Krise, Thos. Byrne, Joseph A. Watt, Arthur J. McConnell W. K. Powell, Henry Muller, Everistes Wilt, Joseph Adams, John Burgoon, Joseph Cramer, James McCoskey, John H. Sharon.

S. P.

A Horrible Experience.

Charles McHale of Altoona, who is employed as a helper in the tin shop, had a horrible experience Saturday night in the Gallitzin tunnel which resulted in the loss of a leg.

McHale left Altoona Saturday evening and went to Gallitzin to attend a dance. About 11:30 o'clock he boarded a freight train, at the west end of the tunnel. When the train was about half way through the tunnel, according to McHale's story, he attempted to cross through a hopper-bottom car, but fell through the gates to the track. The train was not running very rapidly, and he scrambled from under the car, but his right leg was caught and crushed under the wheels, after which he was thrown into the gutter along the track. The injured man lay in the gutter until the train passed, and then laborously, began to crawl to the east end of the tunnel.

With his injured leg dragging behind him and the blood streaming from several severe scalp wounds McHale painfully crept to the end of the tunnel, a quarter of a mile from the spot where he was injured. It took him an hour and a half to make the journey, and he was nearly unconscious when he finally reached the open air and climbed out of danger on the bank. He was found here about one o'clock in the morning by the engineer of a passing "snapper."

The injured man was placed on a snapper and taken to Altoona. At the hospital where he was taken, it was found necessary to amputate the leg below the knee. It was found that he had sustained a painful contusion of the back beside several scalp wounds. After the amputation he was admitted for treatment.

The injured man is the son of Austin McHale and is 26 years of age.

—William Beck, aged 14 years, residing in Richland, Reade township, fell on Saturday and broke the bones in his right forearm. The fracture was reduced at the Altoona hospital.

Trial List for June Term.

Following is a list of cases to be tried at the June term of court commencing on Monday next:

FOR TRIAL MONDAY, JUNE 7.

Commonwealth vs. George Wise, surety; prosecutor, John Schneider.

Michael Rodgers, surety; Ellen Rodgers.

Benjamin Figart, surety; Merrill Winekoop.

William Walker, surety, assault and battery; Peter McCristal.

Robt. Miller, desertion; Lavina Miller.

Harry Mentzer, surety, assault and battery; Jonathan Lloyd.

John Slavick, fornication and bastardy; Lizzie Lepoezki.

Swan Anderson, fornication and bastardy; Maria Olsen.

David George, fornication and bastardy; Louisa Mallon.

Millard Edminson, fornication and bastardy; Sarah J. Kimball.

John Zook, fornication and bastardy; Sarah Butterworth.

Peter Anderson, fornication and bastardy; Mary Lecky.

William Irwin, fornication and bastardy; Rebecca Gray.

James H. Skelly, fornication and bastardy; Malinda Reider.

A. P. Way, fornication and bastardy; Sadie Hiles.

John Thronstatter, rape; Frances Hipp.

John Thronstatter, fornication and bastardy; Frances Hipp.

Burns Kohn et al., larceny and receiving; George W. Showe.

Frank Stephen, aggravated assault and battery; Louisa Stephen.

FOR TRIAL, TUESDAY, JUNE 8TH.

Commonwealth vs. John Johnson, assault and battery; prosecutrix, Nettie Dove.

Harvey Roberts, larceny and receiving; S. C. Ream.

Harry Scanlan, larceny and receiving; John R. Flick.

Henry McGough, aggravated assault and battery, resisting; C. P. Mowry.

Patrick Gibbons, burglary; Joseph Rainey.

John Gibbons, burglary; Joseph Rainey.

Adam Loupert, assault and battery, intent to kill; Matthew Hoffman.

William Hallett, assault and battery; H. Pittler.

FOR TRIAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9TH.

Commonwealth vs. Peter T. Powers et al., burglary; prosecutor, John A. Angus.

Peter T. Powers et al., burglary; Charles Riblett.

Robert Marlett, larceny and receiving; Thomas Dingwald.

Marco Stancicie, illegal liquor selling; John Mayhugh.

Paul Posonak, illegal liquor selling; John Mayhugh.

J. J. Raymond et al., misdemeanor; William S. Slick.

Edward Creed et al., entry and detainer; Charles M. Cone.

Jacob Thomas, assault and battery; Annie Rowles.

Z. T. Morgan, larceny and receiving; J. S. Lansberg.

John H. Nagle et al., nuisance; A. Weakland.

John Pender, horsestealing and larceny; H. F. Baker.

Clark Davis, larceny and receiving; F. J. Craig.

FOR TRIAL, THURSDAY, JUNE 10TH.

Commonwealth vs. Casper Stephany, assault and battery, intent to kill; prosecutor, Owen McCue.

Charles Gessler, assault and battery, intent to rape; Owen Terrill.

John Tracey et al., felonious assault and battery; James Dempsey.

John Tracey et al., robbery; James Dempsey.

William Noble, open lewdness; David Landon.

John Bradley, larceny and receiving; John Bartek.

Eugene Bolar et al., larceny and receiving; Angie Marsh.

John Skelly, larceny and receiving; E. J. Sharretts.

Michael Bradley, assault and battery; James Noon.

FOR TRIAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 11TH.

Commonwealth vs. John G. Kendall, murder; prosecutor, E. W. Humphrey.

Directors' Association.

In accordance with the constitution of the School Directors' association of Cambria county, the executive committee, with the officers of the association, have prepared the following programme for the annual meeting to be held Monday, June 21st, at 10 A. M., in the office of the county superintendent in Ebensburg:

"How can the good teacher be retained?" Prof. H. S. Bender, East Conemaugh, and John Itell, Portage township; "Location and plans for school buildings," William A. Cochran, secretary Board of Controllers, Johnstown, and J. P. Statler, Scalp Level; "Should directors be remunerated for their service?" Alex. Lang, South Fork, and James Campbell, Hastings; "School libraries," Prof. R. H. Biter, Gallitzin, and William Davis, East Conemaugh; "Township high schools," Superintendent T. L. Gibson and E. P. Bender, Carroll township; "To what extent should directors take cognizance of a teacher's conduct outside of school?" P. M. Brown, Wilmore, and W. H. Sanford, Patton; "Care of text books and supplies," George W. Bowman, Reade township, and G. W. Brown, Dean township; "Ventilation of school rooms," Prof. H. T. Jones, Ebensburg, and Dr. T. S. Troxell, Gallitzin; "Essential points in the selection of teachers," Superintendent J. M. Berkey, Johnstown; question box conducted by the chairman.

T. W. Dick is president of the association and G. J. Jones, secretary. They urge that all the districts should be represented by at least one member of the board.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Thursday, June 3, 1897:

William Franklin Huff, Jeanette, Pa., and Mary Dosha Thomas, Conemaugh.

Harry Greenwood, Barnesboro, and Evalena Cox, Braddock.

John T. O'Donnell and Mary E. McGuire, Coupon.

Bunn Cuppett, Johnstown, and Maggie Horner, Walnut Grove.

Benjamin Pier, East Conemaugh, and Pearl George, Washington township.

Martin Mulhollen and Christina Weaver, South Fork.

Cyrus E. Gates and Rose E. Kennedy, Morrellville.

Frederick Kleman, Portage township, and Mary Schmitt, Croyle township.

George Hamman and Jennie O'Brien, Allegheny township.

William Henry Martin, Wilkinsburg, and Alda Hammer, Johnstown.

Hugh J. Noel, St. Augustine, and Mary Hagan, Allegheny township.

John L. Mitchel, Cleveland, Ohio, and Winefred Plotts, Johnstown.

Edgar Watkin and Maud A. Charlesworth, South Fork.

Thomas Ebbs, Smith's Mills, and Hannah Kough, Fallen Timber.

Christian B. Custer and Grace H. Davis, Conemaugh.

Miscellaneous Notices.

WHY pay retail prices! LETTS will take your order for a First Class sewing machine, warranted TEN YEARS for $13.00

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the Key Building, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in JUNE, $2,000.00. THOS. DAVIS, LESTER LARIMER, Secretary. President.

AT THE OLD RELIABLE.

Everybody, and especially the oyster-loving people of Ebensburg, are invited to call at Robt. McBreen's Old Reliable Restaurant, when they want good, fresh Oysters, by the pint, quart or gallon. Or you can have them Stewed or Fried, all at the lowest price. Fresh Oysters every day. oct11tf

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Our buying, necessary to re-stock our store after our recent fire, was the heaviest ever recorded of one firm at one time. The prices show the advantages of this. Bargains are as thick in our store as grasshoppers in August.

SCOTCH LAWNS, fast colors, good qualities, neat designs, only *Three Cents a Yard.*

JACONAL LAWNS, regular 12½ cent kind, for *Seven Cents a Yard.*

DAINTY DIMITIES, of a grade never sold for less than 18½c. a yard, *Eight Cents a Yard.*

CHECKED TAFFETA TILKS, all sizes and kinds of checks, and all colors, usually $1 00 a yard, for *Seventy-five Cents a Yard.*

FOULARD AND INDIA SILKS, grade costing usually all the way from 75c. to $1 00 a yard, for *Fifty Cents a Yard.*

And so on through the whole store. In dress goods and table linens, particularly, we have offers to surprise you. Get samples and don't forget to mention this paper when you write.

PENN AVENUE AND FIFTH STREET,
PITTSBURG.

OILS! OILS

The Atlantic Refining Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., make a specialty of manufacturing for the domestic trade the finest brands of

Illuminating and Lubricating Oils,
Naphtha and Gasoline
That can be
MADE FROM PETROLEUM.

We challenge comparison with every known product of petroleum. If you wish the

Most : Uniformly : Satisfactory : Oils

in the market ask for ours.

ATLANTIC REFINING CO.,
PITTSBURG DEPT.,
PITTSBURG, PA.
oct18.89ly.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Assigned estate of James C. Rugh of Indiana, Indiana county, Pa., and G. R. Eppley, of the City of Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa., trading and doing business as Rugh & Eppley, in the Fourth ward of the City of Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa., having executed a deed of voluntary assignment of all their partnership property in trust for the benefit of their creditors to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said Rugh & Eppley are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay with

JAMES M. RUGH, Assignee.
R. E. CRESSWELL, WATSON & KERNER, } Attorneys
June 4 '97. 6t

SEALED PROROSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Light Committee of Ebensburg borough up until June 15 1897 at 7 P. M. for furnishing light for the borough. Not less than 20 arc lights of 2,000 candle power; also not less than 50 thirty-two candle power incandescent lights. For particulars address Ebensburg Light and Police Committee. The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids. The bids on the arcs and incandescents to be separate. The borough gives the right to erect poles on streets and alleys where necessary. The lights to burn all night.

JOHN L STOUGH,
E. J. LUTHER.
May 28 '97 3t. Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Council of the Borough of Ebensburg up until Monday, June 7, 1897 at 7 o'clock, P. M., for constructing a sewer line from Cherry Alley along High street to Caroline street, a distance of about 900 feet. The pipe to be No 1 terra cotta, the internal diameter of the pipe to be 10 inches. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on Street Committee. Contract to be completed by July 1, 1897. The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bids to be by the lineal yard.

DAVID PRYCE,
THOMAS DAVIS,
Street Committee.
June 4 1t.

ORDINANCE.

Be it enacted by the burgess and town council of the borough of Ebensburg, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same

SECTION 1.—That a borough sewer be constructed along High street from the intersection of Cherry alley, running eastward and connecting with the main sewer on Caroline street; the sewer pipe to be terra cotta, 10 inches in diameter.

Passed finally by council June 1st, 1897.
THOMAS DAVIS,
President of Council.
Attest:
W. H CONNELL, Clerk
T. MASON RICHARDS, Burgess.
June 4, '97. 3t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John Karlheim, deceased.

Letters testamentary in the estate of John Karlheim, deceased, late of Carroll township, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, having been granted to us, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay and those having claims against the said estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN OTT,
WILLIAM KARLHEIM,
Executors.
Carroll township, May 7th, 1897. 6t X.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the application of Peter Seymour, now residing in the City of Johnstown, for the transfer of the retail liquor license granted to Charles D. Brown, in the borough of Portage, has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Cambria, and that the same will be presented to said court for its consideration on Monday, June 14, 1897.

S. W. DAVIS, Clerk.
Ebensburg, May 25, 1897. 28 3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Conrad Carl, late of Clearfield township, Cambria county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned by the Orphans' Court, notice is given to all persons indebted to said decedent to make immediate payment and those having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

LUKE CARL,
Administrator, P. O. 1908 Thirteenth Ave.,
J. F. MCKENRICK, Atty., Altoona
Ebensburg, Pa. June 4, 97. 6t

AGENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm; large profits, quick sales, SAMPLE FREE. A rare opportunity Geo. A. Scott, 842 Broadway, N. Y.

WESTON'S
COMPLETE : STORE,
GALLITZIN, PA.

Offers in variety of stock, quality and prices, the greatest inducements for Cash or strictly fancy Produce to be found within 30 miles.

We Buy All Heavy Goods in Car-Lots.

DRY GOODS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HATS,
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WALL PAPER,
FLOUR,
GRAIN,
FEED,
Salt,
FIELD SEEDS,
GROCERIES,

We have a large outlet for Fine Color, Worked Solid

FRESH BUTTER,

Fresh Clean Eggs, Choice Clean Vegetables, etc., etc.

We will not buy unclean eggs, or Butter that is soft and white, no matter how clean or fresh, as we cannot sell them, and we believe a fair understanding is only just to the persons who take care and expense to produce the best results. A poor horse does not bring the price of a good one, even if he sells at all. Why should produce? Occasionally markets will be overcrowded, even with good goods or produce. We handle

CHOICE STOCK
Whenever Possible.

This space will keep you in touch with our store by quoting prices and describing goods. **WE WANT YOUR TRADE. VISIT OUR STORE.** We can save you money on heavy goods and give you very low prices all through this great store.

W. H. WESTON, - - - - - GALLITZIN, PA.

H. A. SHOEMAKER.

DEALER IN

STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES,

Roofing and Spouting.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
OF ALL KINDS.

Tread Powers, Threshers and Separators, Iron and Wood Pumps, Fence Wire, Etc., Etc.,

EBENSBURG, - - - PENNA.

GREAT
CLEARANCE SALE
of Furs, Capes and Jackets, Winter Dress Goods and Woolen Underwear at QUINN'S, 134 and 136 Clinton St., Johnstown. Fur Capes sold at half cost. New Spring Dress Goods arriving every day.

Special Notice to Everybody.

To inform all the readers of this paper and the public in general that we have opened out a large new line of goods in our New Store room, Corner High and Centre streets. Our first floor is devoted to Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Shoes and all such articles needful in everyday life. On the second floor we have a large room for Carpets, oil cloths, window shades, trunks and goods of that description, our rooms are all well lighted so you can see what you are buying, and we invite you to make an inspection of our rooms as well as our goods, we want you to come and see us whether you want to buy or not. We shall take pleasure in showing you through the building, and show you what we think is one of the most complete buildings in the county. Everybody is invited and all will be made welome.

Barker Bros.

DENTISTRY!

Don't you know that you can have those decayed and offensive teeth restored to a healthy condition at a

Very Moderate Cost?

Don't you know that I can do your dental work a great deal cheaper than you can yet it done elsewhere?

Don't you know that it is a very dangerous thing to take Chloroform, Ether or Laughing Gas?

If you don't know, come to my office and I will demonstrate to you the truth of the above.

Odontunder!

This is the only safe anaesthetic known to-day to the dental profession. I have the exclusive right of Ebensburg. Teeth extracted positively without pain.

Teeth filled with gold, $1 and up.
Teeth filled with alloy, 25 cents and 50 cents.
Teeth filled with Silver, 25 cents and 50 cents.
Teeth cleaned, 25 cents and 50 cents.
Teeth extracted, 25 cents.
GOLD CROWNS AS LOW AS $5.00.

Gold Filling, Crown and
Bridge Work a Specialty

Feeling confident that both prices and work will prove satisfactory, I solicit your patronage.

Dr. Richards,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Julian St., Ebensburg.
May 7, 1897.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of David Ryan, deceased.

Letters testamentary in the estate of David Ryan, deceased, late of the township of Clearfield, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, having been granted to me, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay and those having claims against the said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement

S. A. RYAN,
Executor.
St Augustine, Pa., April 30, 1897. 6t. X.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

The Council of Ebensburg borough will receive sealed proposals until 6 o'clock, P. M., of June 15, 1897, for paving the Diamond on High and Centre streets, Ebensburg, with regular paving brick, the brick to be approved by Council. Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bidders can receive all necessary information from the Street committee

THOMAS DAVIS,
President of Council.
W. H. CONNELL, Clerk of Council.
May 28, 1897. 3t

BONANZA to AGENTS SAMPLES FREE both sexes. Write now GEO. A. SCOTT, New York City

Spring Announcement!

We can now show you the best assortment of Fine Spring Clothing in Cambria conuty and at prices that will surprise you. Men's all-wool Suits from $5 up. Children's all-wool Suits from $1 to $5. No matter whether you are lean or fat, short or tall, we can fit you Our increasing business compelled us to enlarge our room and we have also increased our stock. We can now show you a much larger assortment of fine goeds than ever before. Our this season's Clothing has been made especially for us and is equal to any merchant tailor's make. Our Gents' Furnishing Stock was never so complete. We also carry the best line of Shoes in Cambria county. A visit to our store will convince you that the best place in the county to buy well-made, nice fitting Clothing, Gents' Furnishings and Shoes is with us.

C. A. SHARBAUGH,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Let Us Reason a Little.

If your horse casts a shoe, you get a horse shoer to reset it.
If you need a perplexing legal question solved, you go to a lawyer.
If you fall ill you have a Doctor to tell you wha to take.

It is their Experience and Skill You Pay For.

Then why make an exception in the purchase of your Drugs? If you have a family recipe or a prescription to fill, Spices, Flavoring Extracts, Drugs, Patent Medicines, or anything to purchase that a store devoted to Drugs may keep. Isn't it folly o confound quality with quantity and get an inferior article.

☞ WE HAVE THE BEST.

DAVISON'S - DRUG - STORE

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

THE FREEMAN and the Semi-Weekly Pittsburg Post at only $2.00 a year. All the news.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife; book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 163 Elm St. Cincinnati, O.

THE TARIFF DEBATE.

Senate Is Now Down to the Metal Schedule.

A DENIAL TO TILLMAN'S CHARGES.

The Minority Proposed Numerous Amendments, But Were All Defeated—An Attack on Speaker Reed In the House. Some Witty Talk In His Support.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The senate made good progress on the tariff bill, advancing to the important metal schedule. During the day the paragraphs covering marble and stone, china, glass, brick and tiles were completed, with a few minor exceptions. Messrs. Vest and Jones (Ark.), in behalf of the minority of the finance committee, proposed numerous amendments, which were defeated by majorities of 8 to 14. The votes were on party lines in the main, although Messrs. Rawlins and White, Democrats, voted with the Republicans to increase the rate on onyx and Mr. McEnery, Democrat, voted with the Republicans against Mr. Jones' proposition for a reduction of the rates on china.

As a sequel to the recent sensational speech of Mr. Tillman, Mr. Smith (N. J.) rose to a question of personal privilege while the tariff debate was proceeding and made a brief but pointed denial of all speculation in sugar stock, either recently or at any time when sugar was the subject of legislation. Mr. Tillman was among those who heard the denial, but he made no comment on it. Senator McLaurin (S. C.) was sworn in early in the day, raising the membership of the senate to 89.

The tariff bill was taken up immediately after the disposition of business.

The committee amendments were withdrawn on the paragraphs covering "all other china not specifically provided for," leaving the house rates at 60 for decorated and 55 for undecorated. Mr. Jones again offered an amendment. He supported it in a speech stating that at the rates of the present law the producers claimed to be doing a prosperous business.

Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.) answered, reading a statement showing that many potteries had failed and a large number of pottery workers were out of work as a result of the present low rates.

The committee offered a substitute, which was agreed to, on the paragraph covering tiles, glazed or unglazed. It is practically the same as the house paragraph.

Paragraph 92, covering articles composed of earth and mineral substances, was taken up, and Mr. Caffery (La.) offered an amendment reducing the rate from 35 to 20 per cent on undecorated ware.

The Caffery amendment was defeated 19—26, Mr. Heitfield voting with the Democrats in the affirmative and Mr. Jones (Nev.) with the Republicans in the negative. The committee amendments to the paragraph were then agreed to.

On paragraph 94, covering plain green flint or lime bottles, Mr. Vest proposed an amendment reducing the rate on bottles holding more than one pint from seven-eighths of a cent per pound to three quarters of a cent. Mr. Vest held in support of his amendment, that the American producers controlled the market and could export goods without a duty. Mr. Vest's amendment was disagreed to—yeas, 21; nays, 29. The paragraph was then agreed to as reported.

The consideration of the bill proceeded from the point reached at the last session, viz: paragraph 105, relating to spectacles, eyeglasses, goggles, etc. Mr. Vest opposed the proposed rates, saying they ranged from 65 to 180 per cent on articles of necessity.

Mr. Aldrich argued that low-priced spectacles from abroad were so poor that it would be of advantage to exclude them from use in this country.

Mr. White (Cal.) said this was the first time the "sanitary" argument had been used in support of a high tariff, and Mr. Caffery declared that the American people did not ask that their spectacles be tried by Mr. Aldrich.

Mr. White offered an amendment substituting the rates of the present law. Mr. White's amendment was defeated, and the paragraph was agreed to as reported.

The remaining paragraphs relating to glass were agreed to as reported, except the paragrph covering stained or painted glass windows, which went over at the request of Mr. Allison.

When the marble and stone schedule was taken up Mr. Vest made a contest on the paragraph relating to manufacturers of agate, etc., moving a reduction of the rate from 50 to 20 per cent. The amendment was defeated, yeas 17; nays 29.

The committee proposed a change in the amendment relating to marble and onyx, leaving the marble rate as reported, and placing onyx, in block, at at $1.50 per cubic foot.

Mr. Vest remarked that this was a raise of 300 per cent over the present rate, to which Mr. Aldrich assented.

Mr. Caffery spoke against such heavy increases, warning Mr. Aldrich that he was "digging the grave" of protection.

Mr. Aldrich answered that the proposed rates were required in order to give the American producers of onyx adequate protection against Mexican onyx.

Mr. White and Mr. Jones (Ark.), both minority members of the finance committee, had several colloquies which disclosed a divergence of opinion between them and in response to jocular remarks by Mr. White, Mr. Jones said a 300 per cent increase could not be "laughed into respectability."

The committee amendment placing onyx at $1.50 per cubic foot was then agreed to—yeas, 31; nays, 17. Messrs. White and Rawlins voted with the Republicans in the affirmative. The committee amendment as a whole relating to marble and onyx was agreed to.

On dressed freestone Mr. Vest moved a reduction from 50 to 30 per cent. In this connection Mr. Vest remarked that it became his melancholy duty to refer to another duty raised above the McKinley rate. Already, he said, he had pointed out about 30 instances of the kind, although Mr. Aldrich had claimed there were but half a dozen rates above those in the McKinley bill. It had reached a point, Mr. Vest said, when the advocates of bill had lost all veneration and respect for that tariff act bearing the name of the president of the United States.

Mr. Lodge (Mass.) and Mr. Gallinger (N. H.) spoke of the greater labor cost in the quarrying of granite in the United States over that in Scotland and Sweden, and Mr. Gallinger expressed the hope that when the bill got into conference the protection afforded American granite would be greater than ever before. Mr. Vest's amendment was then disagreed to, yeas 19; nays 28.

The other paragraphs relating to stone and slate were agreed to as reported. This brought the senate up to schedule C, relating to metals and manufactures of metals.

Mr. White suggested that as the senate was drawing near to the sugar schedule any new schedule, even in an embryotic form, ought to be presented at an early day, as senators desired to make calculations on it.

"The senator will receive ample notice," responded Mr. Aldrich smilingly. "We will try so accommodate him."

The senate then held an executive session and soon after adjourned.

Special Ambassador Reid Sails.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Among the passengers who sailed on the Majestic today from this port is Whitelaw Reid, the special ambassador to represent the United States at the queen's jubilee. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Reid, Miss Jean Reid and Ogden Mills Reid.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Committee to Investigate the Condition of Miners Ready to Report.

HARRISBURG, June, 2.—Both branches of the legislature held short sessions last evening.

The Western penitentiary is to be investigated when the legislative committee gets through with the Eastern penitentiary. A concurrent resolution was adopted by the senate extending until June 22 the time within which the committee shall report. When it came up for concurrence in the house, Chairman Seifert said the committee had not completed its inquiry into the management of the Eastern penitentiary, and that the purpose of asking that the time be extended was to give the committee time to investigate the Western penitentiary. The resolution was concurred in.

The report of the committee to investigate the condition of the miners of the Pittsburg district is ready to submit to the senate, but Chairman Saylor has decided to wait until next Monday before filing it. Mr. Saylor says the report is an interesting document and does not mince words in giving the cause of the deplorable condition of the miners.

A resolution was reported from the rules committee and adopted in the house that the order of business for Thursday be revenue bills on second reading, local and special bills on second and third reading and final passage and the general calendar of house bills on second reading.

There were three of Quay's reform bills on the senate calendar which had originated in the senate and were amended by the house and passed. They returned to the senate to have the amendments concurred in. They were the non-interference, non-political assessment bills, and one prohibiting free pool tax receipts. Mr. Osbourne was primed for the bills and upon his motion they were non-concurred in, and the batch was thrown into conference committee. This will give an opportunity for them to be still further amended.

The state treasury interest bill was called up on second reading. Mr. Grady took it in charge and suggested a number of amendments, which he styled as corrections of typographical errors. He also amended the title as suggested by Attorney General McCormick.

The criminal libel bill was called up on final passage. Senator Grady proposed two amendments. He struck out the word "criminal" from the title and made it read "an act relating to libel and its punishment." Amendments were agreed to and Tuesday next set for the bill's final passage.

The house bill imposing a tax of 2 cents per day on all unnaturalized males over 21 employed within the state was amended by the senate so as to impose the duty of tax collection on the employer.

There was a lively fight over the Farr eight-hour bill, which came up in the house on final passage. Mr. Bliss in opposing the bill attacked George Chance of Philadelphia, president of the Pennsylvania Labor association, who has been here during the session laboring for this and other labor bills. Mr. Woodruff spoke for the bill and defending Chance. Mr. Farr in defending chance attacked Mr. Bliss and was called to order by the speaker. Mr. Bliss moved to amend the bill to make it general in its application. The motion failed and the bill passed finally by 108 to 73.

The senate adjourned until next Monday. The majority of the senators will attend the business congress banquet in Philadelphia tonight.

A SENSATIONAL SESSION.

The Insurance Investigating Committee Heard Startling Testimony.

HARRISBURG, June 2.—The joint legislative committee, appointed to investigate the $50,000 insurance scandal, has held a sensational session.

Haley Fiske, vice president of the Metropolitan Insurance company, stated that Frank R. Leonard of the Clearfield Coal company, who said he represented one or two Pennsylvania state senators, called on the secretary of the Metropolitan company in New York and laid before him a plan whereby the bill could be killed.

John French of Oil City, district agent for the Metropolitan company, told of a visit he paid to Senator Shortt of Sugar Grove, Warren county, in reference to she bill, and he said: "I have no sympathy for you people. I had the bill recommitted thinking you people would take your cue." He said: "You want to get after Judge Durham and Senator Andrews. Andrews is in that business and he does not make any bones about it. As for myself, I have plenty. You know the country members are square and honest and they would not do anything of that sort. Still, that is not saying that I can't be touched."

Senator Shortt took the stand. With much feeling he said that French's statement was "an absolute, vicious and malicious lie," and, turning to French, he said fiercely: "And you know it. You partook of My hospitality and then manufactured such a low-lived lie."

Another hearing will be held Monday.

ONLY ON THE RUIZ

Calhoun Will Make No Official Report Outside of That Case.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—While no official communication, either letter or report, has come to Washington as yet from Mr. Calhoun, the special counsel sent by the president to Cuba in connection with the Ruiz case, private advices received here from him indicate that he expects to leave Havana for Washington next Thursday or Friday. He will go directly to New York by steamer instead of coming back from Tampa by rail as he went, and it is expected that he will reach this city about next Sunday.

It is said at the department that no official report upon Cuba is to be expected from Mr Calhoun; that all he will have to submit officially will bear upon the Ruiz case, which was the subject of his official appointment, and that anything he will have to communicate respecting the general condition in Cuba as affected by the war will be in the shape of a verbal report to the president.

Each Side Won Two Games.

WASHINGTON, June 2. — The international chess match between members of the house of representatives and the British house of commons has so far resulted in a draw, each side having won and lost two games and one being drawn. When the match was concluded by Mr. Shafroth winning his game and tying the score hearty cheers were given on each side of the water for the president and her majesty, the queen.

Frightened the Passengers.

CLEVELAND, June 2.—The State of Ohio of the Cleveland and Buffalo transit line broke her machinery off Ashtabula and became helpless. She was loaded with holiday passengers, who became badly frightened. Help was summoned from Ashtabula and the steamer was towed into Cleveland by the tugs.

Searles Acquitted.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—In the case of John E. Searles, the sugar trust witness, Judge Bradley ordered the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal, holding that the questions asked the witness by the senate committee were not pertinent, and if so were not within the jurisdiction of the committee.

Prominent Newspaper Man Dead.

BOSTON, June 2.—Charles H. Andrews, one of the proprietors of the Boston Herald, has died at his home here. Mr. Andrews was born in Boston in 1834 and has been connected with The Herald, with the exception of a few years, since 1857.

BEFORE THE SYNOD.

The Committee on the McAllister Case Reports.

HE MAKES A DEMAND FOR TRIAL.

The Report Causes a Lively Discussion. The Standing Committees Named—A Resolution Passed Condemning Sunday Trains and Streets Cars.

BEAVER FALLL, Pa., June 2.—The Reformed Presbyterian church was packed with an interested audience, as it was generally expected that the synod's committee of conference, to which had been referred the Willson-McAllister heresy case, would report during the session.

Rev. S. R. Wallace of Brooklyn, N. Y., chairman of the conference committee, announced that the report was ready and everything gave way to it. As the chairman began to read it a silence almost painful fell upon the audience, for everybody realized the importance of the report. It was as follows:

"Your committee to which was referred the fourth item of the report of the committee of discipline would make the following report: We have given prayerful and careful consideration to this important matter. It gives us great pleasure to say that your committee has been in perfect accord in all our deliberations.

"The following was unanimously adopted as a basis of settlement: Resolved, that without passing judgment on the merits or the case it is our judgment that Dr. McAllister, in the interests of peace and of the cause of Christ, as represented by the Reformed Presbyterian church, should agree to cease the publication of articles in the line of those referred to in the charges, and in case he so agrees it is our judgment that Prof. Willson should agree to withdraw the charges.

"We have to report that this was not agreed to by Mr. McAllister. Your committee feel that the peace of the church is greatly disturbed by the agitation of this question, and we recommend that in the interests of peace and of the cause of Christ as represented by the Reformed Presbyterian church Dr. McAllister be enjoined to cease the publication of articles in the line of those referred to in the charges, and that the charges be dismissed."

Before proceeding to a consideration of the report the synod was led in prayer by Rev. Dr. Stevenson and Elder John Hunter.

A motion to adopt the report precipitated a discussion, which lasted the remainder of the session and is still under consideration.

Dr. McAllister said he had told the committee they had begun at the wrong end of the case. They had taken it for granted the articles in question were libelous. "The libel," he said, "I characterize as a club held over my head and I would not as a matter of compulsion do anything of the kind suggested. If the libel remains, I first demand a trial."

The moderator announced the standing committees for the year, which were as follows:

Order of business—Rev. J. C. McFeeters, R. M. Blackwood and Elders J. P. McClurkin, Robinson and Johnston.

Devotional exercises—Revs. R. M. Somerville, T. J. Allen, R. J. Dodds and Elders S. R. Rogers, M. R. Mahaffey.

Evangelistic work—Revs. T. M. Slater, E. G. Elsey, J. F. Crozier and Elders Robert P. Anderson, David Edgar.

Presbyterian reports—Revs. I. Faris, J. G. Reed, J. M. Wylie and Elders J. W. Pritchard, W. S. Wylie.

National reform—Rev James Patton, W. M. Glasgow, H. P. McClurkin and Elders John Hunter and Adam Wackinshaw.

Printing and publishing—Revs. D. R. Wilson, D. D., T. C. Sproull, W. J. Coleman and Elders E. Milroy, R. J. Ward.

Sabbath—Revs. R. J. George, D. D., C. D. Trumbull, D. D., G. McFall, and Elders William McKinney T. G. Duncan.

Sabbath schools—H. G. Foster, J. C. French, R. E. Reed, and Elders W. R. Wallace, John Aiken.

Secret societies—Revs. W. C. Paden, J. R. Bird, R. C. Wylie, D. D., and Elders E. W. Hosick, John McCullough.

Systematic beneficence—Revs. S. G. Shaw, P. J. McDonald, S. M. Stevenson, with Elders J. A. McAteer, William Anderson.

Temperance—Revs. A. Kilpatrick, S. Kingston, J. McCracken, and Elders Hugh Scott, H. A. Young.

Psalmody—Revs. R. A. Paden, T. A. Rush, J. R. Latimer, and Elders John A. Russell and J. McCartney.

The committee on the Sabbath, Rev. S. J. Crowe, chairman, brought forward a report which had been previously presented and recommitted for abbreviation. The item of the report which condemnes the use of street cars and livery turnouts on the Sabbath created a lively disession. A few members hailing from large cities thought there might be circumstances under which their use was necessary and admitted that they used them occasionally.

The resolution as finally adopted condemned "all Sunday trains and the running of street cars, livery stables and postoffices and open stores and shops and all manner of secular reading and carnal pleasure on the Sabbath as inconsistent with the law and detrimental to the well-being of mankind in all relations of life."

A business session was held in the evening, at which the work of home missions and other matters were considered. The synod resumed business this morning, and an effort is being made to reach a final adjournment.

Production of Gold and Silver.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Mr. Preston, the director of the mint, has about completed his figures of the gold and silver production in the United States during the calendar year 1896. He finds the production of gold to have been about $53,000,000, an increase of over $6,250,000 as compared with 1895. The production of silver is given as 57,700,000 fine ounces, an increase of 1,900,000 ounces over 1895.

Luetgert Held For Murder.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Adolph Luetgert, the rich sausagemaker charged with the murder of his wife, has been held to the grand jury without bail. The examining magistrate said that there was strong circumstantial evidence that a crime had been committed and that it pointed to the conclusion that the defendant was guilty of the crime with which he was charged.

THEIR GOLDEN JUBILEE.

The American Medical Association Celebrating It In Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The American Medical association has begun the celebration of its golden jubilee and will continue four days. The convention was called to order by the president, Dr. Nicholas Senn of Illinois. Members and their wives to the number of over 3,000 have registered. Mayor Warwick welcomed the association on behalf of the city and Hon. Charles Emory Smith on behalf of the state.

After the committee on arrangements had reported President Senn delivered his annual address. The report of the committee on the Rush monument fund which followed, was an appeal for means to erect a more suitable memorial than the present amount in hand permits.

The First of Thirty Damage Suits.

HOUGHTON, Mich., June 2.—Suit has been begun by the widow of Peter Malmstrom, a miner who was suffocated by the great fire in the Osceola mine in September, 1895, for $20,000 damages against the Osceola Consolidated Mining company. The suit is the first of a series of 30, that many lives having been lost at the time, for which the same amount of damages will be asked.

ATTACKED THE SPEAKER.

The Minority Again Assails Mr. Reed's Policy In the House.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—There was a lively session of the house, at which the policy of Speaker Reed and the Republican majority were again made the subject of attacks by members of the minority.

The appeal of Mr. Lewis (Dem., Wash.), taken last Thursday from the decision of the chair, that a resolution relating to foreign affairs did not constitute a question of privilege, was laid on the table, and after the skirmish over the methods of procedure three special orders were successively adopted by two of which the senate bills making a special appropriation for the government printing office and for granting the secretary of the navy authority to contract any two vessels to carry contributed supplies to India were passed.

The other provided for the consideration of the Frye bill to prevent collisions upon harbors, rivers and inland waters of the United States connected with the ocean.

Mr. Richardson opened the attack of the inaction of the house and protested vigorously against the present method of doing business. "Here we are," he said, "with our hands tied with no committees, none of the conveniences or the necessities of the legislation; nothing except the committee on rules, which dictates what we shall do and shall not do. The house never was in such a dilapidated and disorganized condition for such a length of time."

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., O.) followed in a similar strain. The other side, he said, was treating the majority with great unfairness. Every now and then they spring something new on us in the shape of a new leader. [Laughter.] When the talented young Texan (Bailey), who inherited his leadership rather than earned it, was in command a little flattery and a few kind words sufficed, and we got along very well together. [Laughter.] But when the great leader from Kansas (Simpson) suddenly flashed upon the horizon and swung the minority into a solid phalanx I thought, perhaps, God Almighty had decided to wreck the Democratic party under his leadership. But he dropped out. I never knew exactly how. Perhaps his time was out. [Laughter.]

Mr. Simpson, replying to Mr. Grosvenor, said there was need of leadership on the minority side as "they were all leaders over here." They were not like sheep who had to be led over the fence every day by the "leading billy goat." Mr. Simpson attempted to read from Senator Morgan's speech, but the speaker would not permit him to do so."

The house than adjourned till Thursday.

VERY DAMAGING EVIDENCE.

Wintersteen's Many Threats Brought Out at His Trial.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., June 2. — The courtroom was crowded when the trial of L. S. Wintersteen, who is charged with an attempt to murder by dynamiting the residence of Levi E. Waller, was resumed. Several Philadelphia and Reading conductors testified that Wintersteen had gone to Reading on their trains. W. H. Snyder, a prominent lawyer, swore that Wintersteen told him that he would willingly serve 20 years in the penitentiary to put a bullet through Waller's heart.

Theodore Connor, a bookkeeper for the Keystone Manufacturing company, of which Wintersteen is a director, corroborated Snyder's testimony. I. D. White, a prominent merchant of this place and a former manager in the Bloomsburg Car company's store, of which Wintersteen was one of the owners, swore that he heard the defendant say he would like to meet Waller in a dark alley and kill him. The prosecution has closed its case. The defense will call 75 witnesses.

FIVE CHILDREN BURNED.

House Believed to Be Set on Fire While Parents Were Away.

WELSH, W. Va., June 2.—Five children were burned to death in the residence of J. H. White, two miles from Keystone. Enemies of the family are believed to have fired the house. Both White and his wife were away on a visit and their five children were left alone in their farmhouse. The children had retired when the fire was started.

The children who met death were a boy of 12, one of 10, one of 6, one of 4 and a girl of 6. Bloodhounds are being used to trace the fiends.

TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

Senator Pettigrew Introduces a Bill For Election by Popular Vote.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Senator Pettigrew introduced a bill to provide for the submission to a popular vote at the congressional election of 1898 of the following questions:

"Shall congress at once enact a law providing for the immediate free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1.

"Shall the constitution of the United States be so amended as to provide for election of United States senators and of the president and vice president by direct vote of the people."

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, June 1.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 87@88c; No. 2 red, 85@86c; spring wheat, 85@86c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 31@32c; No. 2 shelled, 28½@29½c; high mixed shelled, 27½@28½c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 26½@27c; No. 2 do, 25@25½c; extra No. 3 white, 24½@24½c; light mixed, 22½@23c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $11.75@12.00; No. 2, $9.75@10.25; packing, $6.25@6.75; No. 1 feeding prairie, $7.50@8.00; wagon hay, $13.00@14.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 65@75c per pair; small, 50@60c per pair; springers, 60@70c per pair; dressed, 10@11c per pound; live ducks, 50@60c per pair; dressed, 14@15c per pound; live turkeys, 7@8c per pound; dressed, 13@14c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 17c; extra creamery, 16@17c; Ohio fancy creamery, 14@15c; fancy country roll, 9@10c; low grade and cooking, 5@8c.

CHEESE—New York full cream, new make, 9½@10c; Ohios, full cream, new make, 7½@8c; new Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 11@11½c; limberger, new, 8@8½c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 11@11½c; Swiss, in bricks, 5-pound average, 10@11c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, large lots, 9½@10c; in a jobbing way, 10@10½c; selected fancy stock, 11@11½c.

PITTSBURG, June 1.

CATTLE—Receipts fair on Monday about 32 cars on sale; prices firm at last week's quotations; today run light, market steady. We quote as follows: Prime, $5.10@5.25; good, $4.75@4.90; tidy, $4.40@4.65; good butchers', $4.25@4.40; fair, $3.90@4.10; heifers, $3.80@4.25; bulls, stags and cows, $2.00@3.75; common to good fat oxen, $2.00@4.10; bologna cows, $5.00@15.00; fresh cows and springers, $20.00@45.00.

HOGS—Receipts fair on Monday, about 30 cars on sale; market slow; prices unchanged; today supply light; market steady at Monday's quotations. We would quote as follows: Prime assorted medium weights, $3.65@3.70; best Yorkers and pigs, $3.65; common to fair Yorkers, $3.55@3.60; heavy, $3.50@3.55; roughs, $2.25@3.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply fair on Monday; 25 cars on sale; market slow; prices 5@10c lower on sheep; yearlings steady; today receipts light, market steady; prices unchanged. We quote the following prices. Choice, $4.15@4.20; good, $4.00@4.10; fair, $3.50@3.80; common, $2.70@3.30; choice lambs, $5.00@5.15; common to good lambs, $4.00@4.75; spring lambs, $5.00@6.00; veal calves, $6.00@6.50; heavy and thin calves, $3.00@4.00.

CINCINNATI, June 1.

HOGS—Market active and higher at $3.00@3.67½.

CATTLE—Market steady at $2.5 @4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep dull at $2.50@4.35. Lambs—Market weak at $4.50@6.25.

NEW YORK, June 1.

WHEAT—Spot market weak.

CORN—Spot market steady; No. 2, 29⅝c.

OATS—No. 2, 21½c.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 10@11½c per pound dressed weight; sheep, 11@12½c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 8@9⅝c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at $3.75@4.25; lambs, $6.00@6.75.

HOGS—Market steady at $3.90@4.15.

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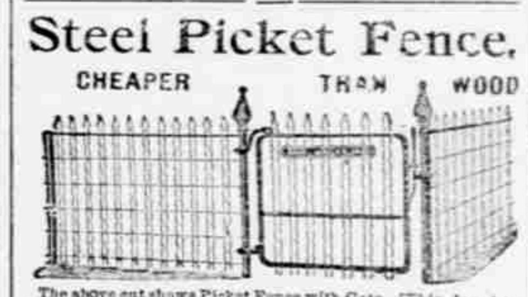

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